IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No: 56.030.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
16th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	...	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8300	...	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARABIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 000	...	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA ...	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	647 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7000	.....	.....	...	...
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Perth	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	24 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 ,,	... ..	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	6321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	£c.	£s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	851	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	453	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Theatrical Troupes.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying the furlough by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardesses.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF HARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B, I, Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Union Castle Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO

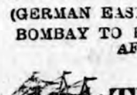
The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Con Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 14th August	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga .....2185 Friday 15th Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 ,,	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418 ,,	2nd Oct.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th August, 1913.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 26th July, 1913.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED

Loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherarich	16th Nov
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at and leave Karachi 20th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chiurak	28th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	30th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	.. 525
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to 724†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,300,000
Gold Reserve Fund £4,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
	7, 655,000	

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25 Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS' SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos ... ... per tin ...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that RADHABAI, widow and executrix of the late Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG TURKHAD, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned properties, firstly and secondly described. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the purchasers, at their office, No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest if there be any of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow, outhouses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon situate lying and being at Chowpatty and Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,795 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Hughes Road, on or towards the East by the property of Lukhmidas Morarji, on or towards the South by Chowpatty Road, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Taraporewalla Brothers, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. 2-7986, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2611 and 2620, Street Nos. 45-47 and 9.

SECONDLY :—A strip of land situate at South side of Hughes Road aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 6 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, which is bounded on the North by Hughes Road, on the East by land lately acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust and other sides by the property first above described, and which strip of land is held under a Lease dated 2nd September, 1912. and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Radhabhai, widow of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Doorabai, daughter of the said Atmaram Pandurang and Ramchandra Atmaram Turkhad of the other part for the term of 999 years from the date of the said Lease at a yearly rent of Rs. 12-8 and subject to the covenants and stipulations contained in the said Lease and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor :—Dated this 7th day of Aug., 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, upto 12-0 Noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 1913, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals, Lascars, etc., of the Port Trust.

Form of tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tender.

C. W. BOND,
Ag. Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 15th July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son:

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 36, Marine Lines Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866.)

Registered Office :—
FORBES BUILDING,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Secretaries and Managers :
Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

Issue of New Capital of Rs. 6,00,000.

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Preferred as to Capital and as to Cumulative dividend at 6 % p. a.

Payable Rs. 10 on Application.
,, ,, 40 ,, Allotment.
,, ,, 50 ,, 1st November 1913.

Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

At Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders in the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held on the 24th May and 17th June, 1913, it was resolved that the present capital of the Company should be reduced by writing down the present preference and the ordinary shares from Rs. 250 each to Rs. 100 each, and that a fresh issue should be made of Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 new 6 per cent. Cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each preferred both as to Capital and as to dividend; for this new issue the Directors now invite applications.

Applications will be received by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 for every share applied for. The Subscription List will be closed on 31st August, and the Directors will then proceed to allotment.

Preference will be given to applications from Shareholders.

The New Shares will rank for dividend from 1st November, 1913, but interest at the rate of 6 per cent. p. a. will be credited on all monies which may be paid by way of calls etc. from date of payment till 1st November, 1913.

The New Shares will be preferred as to Capital as well as to dividend, and will further be entitled to participate equally with the holders of other classes of shares in any surplus profits remaining after the payment of 6 per cent. to the holders of the ordinary shares The preference of the New Shares as to dividend is subject to the first claim of the holders of the present Preference Shares, but as there are only 448 of such shares now in existence the total sum required to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on them is Rs. 2,688 per annum and the position of the New Shares is therefore in no way prejudiced. There is also a sum of Rs. 23,670-1-6 due out of the first profits of the Company to the holders of the present preference shares in respect of arrears of dividend, but these arrears the Directors hope to be able to pay at an early date.

The preference of the new shares as to Capital is absolute over both classes of present shareholders, and in the event of liquidation they would have therefore a preferential claim to receive the amount of their paid-up capital out of surplus assets before the holders of the present shares, whether preference or ordinary, received any portion of their Capital. This condition provides first-class security to the holders of the new shares, as the mill property was recently valued by an independent expert at Rs. 22,78,000.

During the years ending 30th June 1904, 1909, the Company earned the following profits, from which depreciation has to be deducted :—

To 30th June	1903	...	Rs.	42,373 15 5
,, ,,	1904	...	,,	55,626 11 8
,, ,,	1905	...	,,	108,339 12 10
,, ,,	1906	...	,,	180,911 10 1
,, ,,	1907	...	,,	153,411 15 6
,, ,,	1908	...	,,	180,745 14 2
,, ,,	1909	...	,,	127,132 11 6

During the 3 years ending 30th June, 1910-1912, the Company incurred losses as follows:—

To 30th June	1910	...	Rs.	57,129 3 3
,, ,,	1911	...	,,	144,438 1 10
,, ,,	1912	...	,,	119,427 11 11

These losses were due to a combination of unfavourable trading conditions with special local difficulties which the Directors hope are not likely to recur.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1913, the Mills have worked at a profit and prospects are now favourable.

At the 30th June 1912, the debit balance in Profit and Loss Account was Rs. 315,719-13-10, but the recent reduction of Capital referred to above will enable the Company not only to wipe off the whole of this debit balance, but to add a sum of over Rs. 4,00,000 to Depreciation Account, thereby bringing Depreciation Account up to an amply sufficient figure and restoring the Balance Sheet to a thoroughly sound condition.

The following sums will be required to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the various classes of shares ; on the old Preference shares as reduced Rs. 2,688, on the new Preference shares Rs. 36,000, on the ordinary share as reduced Rs. 28,266 ; it will, therefore, be seen that it will only require Rs. 66,954 to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on all classes of shares and to reach the point, at which the new preference shares commence to participate in the surplus profits.

As (1) the issue of new capital will materially reduce the heavy interest charges which have severely handicapped the mills during the last 3 years and (2) the Mills have now a thoroughly up-to-date Weaving Shed of 500 looms, the production of which is well liked and commands good prices in the Southern Markets, whereas dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. for 1904, 4 per cent for 1905. 8 per cent for 1906, 8 per cent for 1907, 8 per cent. for 1908, and 6 per cent for 1909 on the ordinary share capital were paid out of profits earned by the Spinning Mills only, it may confidently be claimed that the new shares have excellent prospects not only of receiving their 6 per cent. dividend regularly but also of receiving a substantial additional dividend from participation in surplus profits.

In placing the issue before the public, therefore, the Directors call special attention to the following points (1) the combination of a 6 per cent cumulative preferential dividend with the right to participate in surplus profits (2) the preference given to the new shares in respect of capital (3) the fact that the new shares are not liable to reduction ; and claim that these three features make the issue an exceptionally attractive one to all classes of investors. But possibly the best proof of the confidence felt by those connected with the Mills in their prospects is the fact that the Secretaries and Managers, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd., have offered to take up at par any of the new shares, which may not be subscribed for by the Public.

An application form is attached but can also be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd., or from the Secretary at Hubli.

We are, Dear Sir or Madam,
Yours faithfully,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.
TWO GREAT FILMS.

"SATAN"

The Drama of Humanity.

WITH SCOTT TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Both these films are remarkable productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other the great South Pole tragedy; both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.

MDLLE. BENZONI,
assisted by
MDLLE. DORION,
appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

SIX NIGHTS.
COMMENCING AUGUST 18TH.

THE ATLAS COMEDY CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH :
Played 360 Nights in London, 292 Nights in New York.

BABY MINE

Preceded by
THE TOUCH OF TRUTH
From the Haymarket Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH :
Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.

Played over 500 nights in New York and played times innumerable in London and the provinces.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
20TH AND 21ST
The London and New York greatest success.

THE GLAD EYE

A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.

FRIDAY, 22nd :
The Hit of the London Season, 1911.

THE MOLLUSC

By Hubert Henry Davies.
Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, 23rd :
The One and Only
CHARLEY'S AUNT
(Still Running)
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.

Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by Lawrence Irving in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Seats may now be booked at ROSE and Co.
Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Commence at 9-30.
Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Landed Property at Frere Road, opposite New Post Office.

Under instruction from the mortgagees, Messrs. Khimje Khetsey and Canji Khetsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable landed property, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ismail bin Haji Abdul Cassam Kazrani and his wife, Bai Zohra Sultan, by virtue of the power-of-sale-reserved to the mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 29th day of June 1912.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 488 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the North by the Fort Street, South by the Vacant Land formerly of the trustees but now leased to Haji Abdoola Haji Satar, on the East by the Frere Road, and on the West by the Vacant Land of the Trustees, but now belonging to the following properties of Keshowji Isar and Jamnadas Premji, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Municipality with the buildings standing thereon in A Ward Nos. 1902 (1) and 1902 (2), and Frere Road, No. 32 and Mint Road No. 27.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal, Mody, and Ranchordas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 4 Military Square Lane, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEHDI FURNITURE, SAFES ETC.

Under instructions from R. D Sethna Esquire, the Official Assignee of Bombay and Agent to the Official Assignee of Madras and Assignee of the estate of Allibhoy Mahomedally, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bhusari Moholla, out of Fort, the Pehdi furniture of the above Insolvent such as almira, brackets of Japanese buttons, buckles, necklaces and pins, chest of drawers, looks, sofa, chairs, cot with mattresses, electric pendants, iron safes, mehta boxes, copying presses, copper pots, sundry articles, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"

BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free"

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. A vivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

FULL PROGRAMME OF OTHER PICTURES.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

AT

7, 8-30 and 10.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY — PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worms, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

FOR SALE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT CONSISTING OF :—

Two Pumps Tweddells system suitable for steam pressure of 90 to 100lbs. per square inch and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

Two accumulators Tweddells system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.

Four Gap Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of Steel Hydraulic Piping Bend and Tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

All the above in good order. One set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to :—

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

---

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKUS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Humjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—6¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ¼ inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

---

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly...	,, 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Monthly...	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1-4 per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain Hofmann, will sail to-day for Port Said for order with ballast.

The steamer Euryalus, 2,308 tons, Captain R. L. Williams, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 9th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard . R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Healey .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Fallonrus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator . Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 11.

Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Blake.....2396 Hill ..... A Yule and Co
Crostafels.....3343 Sacken....W & A G & Co
Chica .....4160 Tocque.....P & O Co
Euryalus .....2308 Williams .....M M and Co
Hoseines... 984 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....
T M and Co
Koweit.....2336 Brewis.....Arab Strs Ld
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .....
President...2056 Schutt...A Strandes and Co
Redbridge.....2444 Vassey .....
W and A G and Co
Seaod.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said .....
Arab Strs Ld
Strathoarron...2306 Hutchinson . T M and Co
Strathlyon.....2346 Carr...W and A G and Co
Strathgyle .....2337 Brown.....
Schildturm.....3183 Kleppenburg.....
W and A G and Co
Wertenfels.....2334 Beimers ...W & A G & Co
China .....4160 Tocque...Shanghai...P & O Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Begum.....	..2942	Dooley...	Calcutta.....	14-8	T M & Co.
B Benin.....2788		Cole.....	Mostyn ..	17-8	J Fard Co
C and E Culna...3963		Farquharson .	Antwerp	18-8	M M and Co
D&E Thornbeck...2345		Foster ...	Rangoon ...	12-8 ..	M M & Co
F Surada.....3400		Alton	.....M M & Co
G Kanzler.....1863		Scoppa...	A Strandes & Co
H Umsumbi...2148		Robertson ...	Dunkirk ..	12-8..	W & A G & Co
K Astoria 2743		Hogarth	W and A G and Co
M Nyanza..... 2642		Moallister.....	T M and Co
N Detmold ...2816		Winter ...	J Finlay and Co
P Clan Macphee .. 3224		Ody.....	J Finlay & C
Q Bahrein.....1403		Grant.....	Busreh.....	12-8	Arab Strs Co
O Purnea.2127		William..	Zanzibar..	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara..... 2 64 Park.....J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia..... 3398 Coverley...W & A G & Co
4 Rangoon Mara 3316 Kamashita . N Y K
5 Rinaldo .....2792 Chilton ..Hull ...14-8
6 City of Sparta...34 8 McNeil...K N & Co
6 City of Sparta.....3498 McNeil .....
K N and Co
7 Scharsfels...3533 Stryker...Hamburg...12-8
W & A G and Co
8 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes .. Hamburg
20-8 ..W and A G and Co
9 Quilca ...4941 Cole.....M M & Co
10-11 Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...
18-8...P & O Co
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...London.. 23-8
P & O Co
14 Linga ..... 951 Butler.....M M & Co
15 Orissa...2193 Ruune.....Port Said...16-8
K N and Co
16 Faroda..... ...1899 Horscroft ...M M & Co
H W P D
Ponani.....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....574 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Mahanadi .....549 Ebram .....Bo S N Co
Offside Q
Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
M W D D
Gallia .....555 Jones.....J M & Co
H W V D
Dumra.....762 Burbridge ...M M & Co

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Washington, Hofmann for Port Said
" Euryalus, Williams for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Schildturm, for New York.
" Strathcarron, for Baltimore.
" Strathgyle, for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Austrian Lloyd Co's. steamer Ambra, from Trieste is due here via Karachi on the 12th instant, in the morning. The same Co's. steamer "Maria Valerie," from Trieste, left Suez on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

The Natal Line Co's. steamer "Umsinga," homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 9th instant.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	11	m 7	16	24	7
		6	29 a	24	3
Tues	12	m 8	52	25	0
		7	59 a	23	10
Wed.....	13	m 9	48	26	7
		9	14 a	24	1
Thurs ...	14	m 10	30	27	4
		10	9 a	24	8
Fri	15	m 11	6	27	6
		10	54 a	25	3

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	11	11	57	21	2
		1	24 a	17	5
Tues.....	12	m 1	15	17	7
		2	58 a	21	3
Wed.....	13	2	20	17	7
		3	59	20	7
Thurs ...	14	m 3	16	17	5
		4	41 a	19	10
Fri	15	m 4	4	17	2
		5	14 a	19	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Monday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 9m.
12 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 9m.
13 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 8m.
14 (Thursday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 8m.
15 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28·7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28·1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57·0m. a.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—A man wastes his life when he gives up himself to deceitful hopes.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Gaily thro' the World ..Macbeth
Overture ..Souveraine .....Herman
Valse .....Morgenblatter .....Strauss
Selection from H. M. S. Pinafore...Sullivan
Song ...Within your Eyes Love Lincke
Gavotte ...Stephanie.....Czibulka
Intermezzo Ariel .....Hume
Patrol .....Marche Indienne .....LeThiere

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Traffic is now normal for Bengal, Burma and Assam.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.—A mass meeting of the Bombay Moslems was held last night at the Kapadwanj Wadi, Foras Road, under the auspices of Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, to express regret in connection with the Cawnpore mosque incident. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy presided. Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the occurrence and calling upon Government to hold a full enquiry.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., on Wednesday the 13th August 1913. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 13th inst. instead of on the 12th as previously notified.

NATIVE DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

A Mahomedan native doctor, Hakim Syed Akbar Hussein, who resided at Chowki-mohalla was taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering on Sunday morning from the effects of acute arsenic poisoning and died there during the night.

It appeared from the inquest which was held on the body yesterday that Nurmahamad Sheik, a dealer in aerated waters, used to give Hakim monies to be kept in safe custody and which had amounted to the sum of Rs. 450. Nurmuhamad wanted to send his mother to Mecca, and he therefore went to the doctor and asked him for the money. The doctor told him to come to him another time. On Sunday morning the doctor became ill, rather suddenly, and his wife sent for Nurmuhamad. The sick man then told his creditor that his end had come and begged to be excused. A doctor was consulted and he advised the sick man's removal to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the patient was suffering from arsenic poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide by arsenic poisoning."

MISSING DIAMOND FOUND.

A goldsmith, Shivratan Bajaji, living in Danji-street, has reported to the police that about five months ago he lost a diamond valued at Rs 500 which had been given to him by a customer to be set in a collar stud and he paid the value of it to the customer. On Sunday one of his servants discovered a packet concealed in a place where the servant used to go. The concealed packet was found to contain the missing diamond.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 185000	Rs. 290000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 483000
Or per mile of Ry	200	307	4	511
For previous 16 weeks of	1			2
half year...	364046	7872757	84294	1159751
Total for 17 weeks. ...	3829 6	8162757	88294	1208051
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year a	170443	295264	6680	471387
Per mile of Ry. do...	180	312	6	498
Total to cor. date do...	3559005	7218230	122812	10900047

Increase to the week ... Rs. 11,613.
Do. to date ..... 11,80,465.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE AGAINST A CREDITOR.

Huseinali Ibhramji, a debtor, was adjudged an insolvent on the petition of his creditor, Abdul Cader Abdulali. A rule was issued against Abdul Cader to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. The hearing of this notice came before Mr. Justice Macleod. Mr. Campbell appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. Jesangbhai Patell appeared for the creditor.

Mr. Campbell stated that the creditor consented that the adjudicating order should be set aside and that no order as to costs should be made.

Mr. Patell stated that the petitioning creditor was the senior partner of the firm who was now dead. The junior partner did not want to proceed with the case.

His Lordship ordered that the adjudication order should be set aside and the costs incurred on the Official Assignee should be paid by the petitioning creditor.

QUESTION OF TAKING ACCOUNTS.

In the suit filed by Narotum Anandji against Kanji Hirji and others, a notice of motion was issued by the plaintiff questioning whether the Commissioner had the power to go into certain items when examining the accounts. The hearing of this notice was before. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Manukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal was for the plaintiff, while Mr. Rangneker instructed by Messrs. Ishimji and Co. was for the first defendant and Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs Madhavji Camdar and Chotubhai was for the third defendant.

Mr. Weldon stated that the defendants belonged to one Hindu family; the plaintiff had lent them Rs. 12,000 on goods worth Rs. 13,000. A suit was filed for that sum, and it was tranferred to the Commissioner for the examination of accounts; the first defendant said that they had deposited goods with the second plaintiff and an account of them should be taken. Counsel contended that the plaintiff had not received any such goods and hence the commissioner should be restrained from his examination.

Mr. Rangnekar said that as his client was pressed for money, the plaintiff asked for an additional merchandise for which his client was entitled to take particulars. Counsel said that the present petition was unnecessary.

The court in discharging the rule with costs held that the accounts of the goods in question should be taken.

DISPUTE OVER A LOAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of the suit filed by Amichand Hakanji and Co., against Mistry Manilal Manji.

Mr. Tyarkhan, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Devidas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., defended.

The plaintiffs stated that they carried on business as shroffs and money-lenders in Bombay. On June 13,1912, they lent and advanced Rs. 1,751 to the defendant with interest at one and a half per cent. per mensem. The defendant signed a Samadasket in respect thereof in their ledger. When they demanded the sum, the defendant put them off on some pretext. The plaintiffs now claimed the money lent and Rs. 183 for interest upto January 13, 1913, making together the sum of Rs. 1,934

The defendant denied that he borrowed the sum from the plaintiffs or that he signed a Samadasket or any document. He said that he did not furnish his signature and the alleged signature in the ledger had been fabricated and forged and, therefore, he was not bound to pay. He further said that on June 13, 1912, he was out of Bombay. He, therefore, prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

In his evidence the defendant said that he was intoxicated at the time of passing the note.

His Lordship asked him whether he was sober in the court or not and said he must state whether that was his signature.

The defendant having admitted, the court passed a decree with interest and costs for the amount claimed.

WADIA FIRE TEMPLE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a suit in which Manekji Hormusji Wadia sued Jamshedji Bomonji Wadia, the Hon. the Advocate General and others.

In this suit an originating summons was issued for the determination of certain questions with regard to the Wadia Fire Temple of Bombay, in April last. According to that Mr. H. A Wadia, Bar.-at-law, and Mr. F. R. Wadia, Solicitor, were appointed co-trustees with the plaintiff and the first two defendants, and it was ordered that the suit should be listed for August 11 for the consideration of other items.

Mr. Mulla yesterday appeared before his Lordship for the plaintiff and said that the other items being settled, the court should dismiss the suit with costs and order that the costs should come out of the estates.

His Lordship remarked that three or four years ago he had already warned the parties and he now ordered them to bear their own cost. His Lordship further said that the trustees broke the doors and other property of the fire temple, and they misbehaved like children and again came to the court. He would, therefore, hear the Advocate-General on the question of costs Those who were is the wrong should pay the costs.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for himself and said that the costs of each party could not be stated exactly, but it was about Rs. 500. The plaintiff is altogether in the wrong in taking out an originating summons, and the defendants were altogether in the wrong in putting their case before the court.

His Lordship dismissed the suit and ordered that the costs of the parties and the costs of the Advocate-General should come out of the funds of the fire-temple.

THE POLICE COURTS.

PARTNER'S CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS.

DELAY ON THE PART OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Sub-Inspector Barodia, of the C. I. D., at the instance of one Vithaldas Kallianji Kapadia, charged Amritalal Fulchand, a quondam partner of his, with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000.

The complainant's story was that in the latter part of 1909 she and the accused started business as cotton brokers in the name and style of Amrutalal Vithaldas and Co. The accused had considerable experience and was to attend to business, while the complainant was duty to render such assistance as the accused demanded. It was alleged that the accused represented to the complainant that in order to establish their credit in the bazaar a sum of Rs. 2,000 would have to be deposited with a big cotton shroff, and that in consequence complainant borrowed the amount and gave the same to the accused. The accused, instead of depositing the money for the purpose, for which he represented it was required, left the same with the firm of Shivnarayan Nemani as margin money in respect of certain speculative transactions which he had entered into with the firm outside the legitimate scope of the partnership business The complainant, therefore, charged the accused with cheating.

The accused said that they started business as brokers, but after some time Vithaldas suggested that they should do speculative business.

One, Hemraj, who was also a partner in the company, then sent Vithaldas with him with Rs. 1,000 to be deposited with a respectable man, as without depositing money for margin nobody would accept their "sodas" (forward transaction). The money was accordingly deposited with Shivnarayan Nemani in Vithaldas' presence. They made some "sodas" for cotton. In the meanwhile the price of cotton went up and Nemani pressed for a further deposit when Vithaldas made a further deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The price of cotton continued to rise and they therefore stopped their business before the settlement day. Their loss on these transactions came to Rs. 4,337-8-0. Nemani pressed for the money, but it was not paid. It was three years now since these transactions had passed and Shivnarayan Nemani's claim was barred by limitation. They had not made up the accounts yet fearing action would be taken by Shivnarayan Nemani for the recovery of his dues. After three years Vithaldas and Hemraj asked accused to pay his share of the loss, and put pressure on him to do so. He said that it was not usual for brokers to deposit money for credit, but those who wanted to make "sodas" did so. The accused said he had given these facts to the police more than once.

The Magistrate in his judgment, observed that the firm of Amrutalal Vithaldas & Co. did not appear to have done much business as brokers, because from the start till the 2nd of February when their business was practically closed only ten "kabalas" were entered into. It was not strange, therefore, that the accused might have thought of doing some business in "sodas" on their own account; and hence the complainant and the accused deposited the money and waited for a favourable opportunity. His Worship observed that the nature of the transactions gave very strong reasons to believe the statement of the accused tha these sums were deposited as margin money. The complainant did not venture to move in the matter till Shivnarayan Nemani's claim was time barred. Finding that the loss of Rs. 2,000 had fallen on his own shoulders the complainant moved the police with a view to putting pressure on the accused to contribute towards that loss. The police seemed to have moved in the matter on or abou 26th March as per notice to the accused signed by J. D. Barodia of the C. I. D. The case was brought to the court for the first time on April 23. It was therefore under investigation for nearly a month, which seemed to be longer than usual for a case of this nature. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

ANOTHER EXEMPLARY SENTENCE FOR COCAINE SMUGGLER.

The case in which Inspector O'Brien charged Bhaichand Virachand with being found in possession of 4348 grains of cocaine was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

On July 2 last, two policemen in plain clothes arrested Danji Hirachand at Gulalwadi with two paskets of cocaine containing 100 grains each. On being questioned by Inspector O'Brien where he had got the cocaine from Danji gave the name of Bhaichand Virachand, who resided in a house at Mombadevi. The next morning the Inspector, with a sub-Inspector and some police sepoys, made a search of Bhaichand's house and seized nine packets of cocaine weighing 4,348 grains and valued at Rs. 815.

The accused admitted that the cocaine bundle was seized from his house, but said that it had been given him on the previous day to keep and he kept the bundle without knowing the contents.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and said that he had no doubt that the cocaine was kept by the accused for the purpose of selling. He, therefore, convicted the accused.

Mr. Kanaga for the accused then submitted to the court that the man was a respectable person, doing business as a jewellery-broker, and that this was his first offence. He therefore requested the court to deal with the accused leniently.

The Magistrate said that he had no pleasure in sending men to jail, but considering the large quantity of cocaine and that he was making large profits from dealing in it, he would not be discharging his duty by giving the accused any sentence less than nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE MEN'S RUSE.

Another cocaine case was that in which Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Misri Mia Mahomed Mia with selling 4 grains of cocaine without lisence and with being found in possession of a further quantity of 16 grains of cocaine.

The accused lived in Dharamsi Road, and on Sunday morning Mr. McCarthy sent a man with some marked coins to the accused's house to purchase cocaine. On a signal being given by the man the excise men who were waiting outside rushed to the place and seized the cocaine.

The accused admitted the offence, and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE CASE AT BANDRA.

The Resident Magistrate of Bandra resumed yesterday the hearing of the case in which a man named Hassan Mia who lives on the outskirts of the town is charged with having concealed in his house a large quantity of cocaine. The accused has been on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Isaac Saleh Mahomed, a brother of the accused, and a resident of the same village, on being examined for the prosecution, said that on the night of the raid by the authorities, he was at his own house. His brother's son and a sepoy came to him and the sepoy told him that he must go with them to his brother's house. He went with them. On his arrival the complainant asked him where his brother was. He answered that he did not know, but that it was about time for his brother to return from his work. Mr. MacLaughlen then told witness that unless he found his brother he would not let him go. Witness went with two peons to look for his brother, but was unable to find him. Cross-examined witness said that he was present when the house was searched. He said that there was a box under the table with something on it, he could not remember what. In this box there were some tin boxes, which contained some white powder. The complainant told witness that the powder was cocaine.

The witness then attested to the panchnama which was held at the time.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE SLUMS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, occupying the chair.

HALALKHORES' GRIEVANCES.

According to previous notice, Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master moved :

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the cause or causes which induced the halalkors to strike work last month;

(b) the name or names of the Inspectors and Mukadums who may have been found guilty of extorting "dasturi" from these people and the punishment meted out to them."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded.

The Commissioner said that he would send in the report as asked for by Dr. Master so far as the first portion of his resolution was concerned. The second part of the proposition, he hoped the Corporation would agree with him, should be withdrawn, because disciplinary measures ought to be left altogether to the Commissioner's discretion.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji suggested that the proposition should be so worded as not to assume that "dasturi" had been extorted.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought that the two subjects contained in the proposition should not be mixed up. The strike having been checked, he did not think there was any good in asking the Commissioner to make a public dissection of the matter. That portion of his proposition might be omitted. Sir Pherozeshah further suggested that the second portion of his proposition Dr. Master could bring before the Board as a resolution independent of the strike altogether. There should be no suggestion that 'dasturi" or the extortion of it had anything to do with the strike. He would have that proposition worded in a different way. It should be, he suggested, 'whether it was true that mucoadums extorted "dasturi" from Halalkhores.'

Dr. Master accepted the suggestion and withdrew the first portion of his proposition, while the second portion he altered in the terms of Sir Pherozeshah's suggestion.

The resolution as altered was carried

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SLUMS.

Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Pestonji Master moved the following proposition :

'That the Corporation are of opinion that the City Improvement Trust should spend at least half the Municipal grant made every year by the Corporation to that body on the improvement of slums in the City in addition to the sum given by Government for the same purpose.

(b) That the President be requested to forward this resolution, if passed, to the Chairman of the Trust Board.

(c) If Government's sanction is necessary for the suggested use of half the Municipal contribution, the President be requested to approach Government with a request to make the required alteration in the present City Improvement Trust Act.'

By the permission of the Corporation, the last portion of his motion was withdrawn, and Dr. Master submitted, in support of his proposal, that for the improvement of the City, from a sanitary point of view, the slums ought first to be improved. But that work had been neglected by the Trust in its zeal to construct big roads and improve other localities. The slums not having been touched, the city did not improve its sanitary condition. Now the time had come when some authoritative opinion should be expressed by the Corporation, who should, by this resolution, secure an improvement of the slums every year, and gradually achieve the goal they had in view.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that Dr. Master had come forward to shut the door after the horse had run away from the stable. He had been too late in the day. The revenue of the Improvement Trust enabled it to borrow money. The Trust thereby was enabled to find money for interest and sinking fund in connection with the loans already raised by it to carry out the schemes already undertaken. The Municipal contribution gave the Trust a borrowing capacity of Rs. 2,40,00,000 which had been raised for the completion and undertaking of schemes already decided upon. After that contribution having been hypothicated for the liability of big loans already raised, the only course left for Dr. Master was to withdraw his proposition and draw the attention of the Corporation to support the sugjestion that the Government should make a recurring contribution and increase the resources of their annual income for which the trust had already applied.

TRUST CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr spoke on the motion as follows:

It is useless to suggest the appropriation of any portion of the Trust's existing sources of annual income, such as the Municipal contribution to any new scheme, because practically all such annual income is already marked down for appropriation towards paying off the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital borrowed or to be borrowed for the execution of the schemes upon which the Trust have already embarked. Every year the Trust borrow on 4 per cent. debentures of 60 years' currency such capital as they require for the work of the year, and every year they pay off out of their annual income interest and sinking fund charges amounting to 4·61 per cent on their capital debt—4 per cent. for interest and 0·61 per cent. for sinking fund. These interest and sinking fund charges will go on incre sing so long as the Trust have to go on borrowing capital for the completion of their programme of works, i. e., according to the latest calculations on the present sanctioned programme up to the year 1829-30, and there can be no decrease of these charges until after the year 1959 when every year one of the 60 years loans will be paid off. These annual interest and sinking fund charges have to be met from the Trust's annual nett receipts from their estates, plus the annual Municipal contribution; and it so happens that in the last four years the annual increase in these charges has been less than the corresponding increase in nett receipts, so that the year's surplus increased from 0·5 lakh in 1909-10 to 1·6 lakhs in 1910-11, 2·9 lakhs in 1911-12 and 5 lahhs in 1912-13.

FUTURE SURPLUSES.

There must, however, come a time when, instead of an annual increasing surplus, the Trust have to face an annually decreasing surplus or even a succession of deficits; for outside the estates temporarily vested in the Trust by Government and the Municipality for development, there is no single scheme of the Trust's in which the nett annual receipts, after the scheme is fully developed, do not fall far short of the corresponding annual interest and sinking fund charges. The sum total of these scheme deficits is counterbalanced by annual surpluses in vested estates where the interest and sinking fund charges are comparatively low because the Trust got the land gratis, instead of having to acquire it as in their other estates; these surpluses, however, nearing their maximum, as the vested estates are nearing their maximum development; and so the time is near when the Trust can set only the expansion of the Municipal contribution against the expansion of interest and sinking fund charges, and the Trust must, therefore, be extremely careful not to allow any expansion of their programme which will involve an undue expansion of interest and sinking fund charges. It is for this reason that the Trust do not now submit any new scheme to Government for sanction unless they can show that the new interest and sinking fund charges it involves are fully met by new sources of revenue not reckoned on in the programme already sanctioned. In 1910, a forecast of the Trust's operations in execution of their then sanctioned programme was prepared, and it was shown that the margin for expansion of the Trust's programme was 16 lakhs, i.e., that the Trust's finances would allow of the expansion of their programme by even losing schemes, provided that the nett losses involved thereby expressed in terms of present value did not exceed an aggregate of 16 lakhs. In this 1910 forecast, the annual Municipal contribution at the full 2 per cent. on assessments up to 1969 was taken into account and therefore it is futile to suggest the earmarking of any part of that contribution to new schemes.

NEW SCHEMES SINCE 1910.

The schemes added to the Trust's programme since the issue of the, 910 forecast are only Police accommodation schemes, the Sydenham Road scheme, the East Agripada scheme and the Undria street improvement scheme, and negotiations for certain new housing schemes are now in progress. Police accommodation schemes are self-supporting and the Trust can, therefore, take up any number of them; so also they can take up any number of housing schemes under the amended Act in co-operation with employers for they also involve no loss to the Trust. The loss on the Sydenham Road scheme was estimated at 68 lakhs, to be met by the Government of India's special grant of 50 lakhs plus the 16 lakhs margin of the 1910 forecast plus two lakhs out of the 6 lakhs saved by improvement in actuals over the forecast up to the end of 1911-12. The loss on the East Agripada scheme was estimated at 25 lakhs to be met from the saving of 41 lakhs resulting from the remission of interest on the Trust's Capital Debt in respect of vested lands in accordance with Bombay Act No. I of 1913. The loss on the Undria street improvement scheme was estimated at 5·2 lakhs to be met by the special grant of 4 lakhs from Government plus 1·2 lakhs out of the 10 lakhs saved by improvement in actuals over forecast in 1912-13.

NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS.

Similarly, the loss on any new improvement scheme must be met from some new source of revenue not taken into account in the 1910 forecast. The Trust and the Corporation have both moved Government to supplement the Trust's income with the proceeds of taxation to the extent of 4 1·2 lakhs annum. Part of these proceeds will be required for the financing of the Eastern Avenue scheme to which the Trust are already committed; and though some of the leaders of the Corporation appear to think that a large share of the remainder should be devoted to the Western Avenue and the development of Mahim, I believe the majority of the Trustees agree with me in thinking that the whole of this remainder should be devoted to improvement schemes for relieving congestion in the most densely populated areas in the City. In these circumstances, I submit that Dr. Master's motion in its present form is only likely to entail a useless reference to the Trust. It will save a great deal of time and trouble if Dr. Master will withdraw his motion, wait till the result of the application to Government for an enhancement of the Trust's annual income is known, and then raise a discussion as to what portion of their new funds the Trust should be moved to apply to improvement schemes.

Dr. Master accepted the suggestion and withdrew his motion.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE POONA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

One of the features of the present season, I understand, will be provided by our A. D. C. Mr. Frost has succeeded to the Honorary Secretaryship and it is hoped to begin with a variety entertainment. Then we are to have a play and which, probably, will be that old ever green "The Duke of Killiecrankie." The latter will be staged early next month, the suggestion being to include it in the attractions of the I. C. S. week.

Later on, the circumstances being propitious, our bold spirits will essay a musical comedy in connection with which "the Quaker Girl" is mentioned. The last musical comedy attempted here—successfully, of course—was two years ago, when the "Toreador" attracted fine houses.

Mr. W. Booth Gravely, I.C.S., of Rangoon, will take up his appointment as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India early in September.

Paisley Flour spells success

in the home baking of dinner loaves, tea scones, fancy bread, cakes, pastry and pie crust. Its use replaces the old time uncertainty and trouble with yeast and baking powder.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

is economical in use, one part being mixed dry with 8 parts of ordinary flour. Thus 2 ozs. is sufficient to raise 1 lb. of flour.

Write *now* for the Brown & Polson recipe book, gratis and post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

KEATINGS WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Tins and Bottles only
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/-. You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [Aug. 11th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Govts	Rs. 12,500	Port Said	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 8th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	84	32,750
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	47	56,160

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 7th Aug.	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 15 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s- 3 31-32d. T. T., 1s. 4d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d, for 3 months' sight credits. There has been very little business doing.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149 1-2
Shanghai „	...129 1-2
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the settlement and a moderate business was done at these rates early in the day. Later on prices declined 1-16 and remained at the decline till the close.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 96 6 0	
Settlement	... „ 96 4 0	buyers

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for Silver was unchanged at 27 3-16 for ready and 27 3-8 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	0
Australian Gold	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	69	13	0
1st Settlement	... „	69	13	0
2nd Settlement	... „	69	6	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	79	3	0
1st Settlement	... „	79	4	0
2nd Settlement	... „	78	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

MR. HABERSHAW KING.—(Through Messrs. Breul and Co.) "A decided rain formation has appeared in the upper Mexican border having good promise of rains in Texas which will be beneficial if realized. Weather conditions during the past week have been beneficial over 85 per cent, of the crop."

WELD AND CO.—"Liverpool disappointing tone; very little buying; some hedge selling. New York market easy on some long liquidation and some Southern selling. In Texas weather cloudy to clear. Rain in Amarillo and Rockland (Texas). Oklahoma clear." Later. "Showers reported in Texas."

GRUNING AND CO.—"Reports of deterioration of crop are coming in."

HORNBY HEMELRYK.—"The following news will tell against the market. Several cables from America all to the effect rains predicted South-West."

On Saturday the American markets closed decidedly easier for new crop, October futures in New York being 20 points lower, and in New Orleans 11 points lower. Some rain has fallen in Texas, and weather predictions are favourble for further rain. Should it occur, we are likely to see easier markets, while on the other hand if the rain is insufficient a small reaction is probable. Weather reports from day to day will be the guiding influence in the market. The local market has partly followed American advices and opened rather easier, the rate for good Broach being 273-74. Speculators in the bazaar have been quiet to-day and exporters are practically out of the market. Little business has been done, and rates close quiet as under. For ready cotton there is a moderate demand at low prices.

Telegraphic reports of the crop, issued with to-day's weather report, are satisfactory and a break appears to have set in, which will be beneficial. From 8 a. m. on Saturday to 8 a. m. to-day no rain is reported in any of the cotton districts, except 26 cents at Delhi.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	273	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	272	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	268	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	265	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		259-60	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	261-62	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	241	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	234	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	236	„
F. G. Bengal	...	223	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...Easy
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·46	5·93	5 94
—05	—05	—05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 89	5·89	5·90
—05	—05	—05
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr. May
5·91	5·92	5·93
—05	—06	—06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0	B.T.
September	„ 8 15 0	R.T.
May 1914	„ 9 13 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 8 0 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 13 0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	„ 8 14 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	56 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 47 8 0	Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 12 0 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... „ 36 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	... Rs. 45 8 0	Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs. 8 4 0	R.T.
Ready	... Rs. 7 15 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but Steady. We quote:

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 3 0	R.T.
White Delhi Sept,	„ 5 8 3	R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5 9 6	R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	571 1-4
Fazulbhai	...	642 1-2
Kohinoor	...	810
Manockji Petit	...	3175
New Great Eastern	...	251 1-4
Standard	...	1445

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		191
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		178 o d
Bombay S N Ordy	..	240
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-2

RAILWAY

Tapti Valley	...	602 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	1,494	bales.
Wheat	...	26,455	cwts
Linseed	...	21,060	„
Rapeseed	...	3,739	„
Gingellyseed	...	286	„
Poppyseed	...	578	„
Groundnuts	...	1 992	„
Castorseed	...	1 928	„
Rice	...	3,461	„
Myrabolams	...	859	„
Cottonseed	...	8,911	„
Mowraseed	...	6,626	„
Gram	...	219	„
Joowar	...	4,213	„
Maize	...	28	„
Barley	...	1.278	„

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL August 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·12	6·10
Sept.-Oct....	6·03	6·01
Oct.-Nov....	5·99	5·97
Nov.-Dec....	5 94	5·91
Dec.-Jan....	5·94	5 91
Jan.-Feb....	5·95	5·92
Feb.-Mar....	5·96	5·93
Mar.-Apl ...	5·98	5·95
April-May...	5·98	5·96

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 9th August 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 2nd Aug. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Aug. 2. Rs.	Aug. 9 Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14695536	13813944
Public Deposits at Branches	102191263	101210332
Other Deposits	8984	8162
Post Bills	2247158	2281837
Sundries	13783991	13791430 5
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	19378319	19910317
Other authorised Securities	68360	713965
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	16767803	15588229
Loans do. do.	38577696	38643916
Bills discounted and purchased	24115498	24133240
Dead Stock	264585	264585
Stamps	4941	4825
Bullion	324634	404801
Balances with other Banks	751621	860024
Sundries	184833	129508
Cash	38765401	37210896
Rupees	139783991	137914305

NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION.

The business of the National Financing and Commission Association has been in progress now for eleven months and as the annual report shows deposits amounting to 27 lakhs have been received a dividened of 5 per cent. has been paid up to June 30th.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alahabad Bank Ld	100	100	12 p.c.	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1670
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p.c.	123
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60 84	882½
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	150	125	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p.c.	680
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	136
Sinde Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	602½c d
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces	25		4	96
Gujrat Railway	100		4	119

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	910
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	745
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	272½
Central India	500	500	70	2125
China	1000	1000	...	750
Ohio Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1521
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	146½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	265
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	450	250	10	571½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	642½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mouse	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	810
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1475
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	251½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	170
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	674
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1445
Sun	250	250	Nil	125
Swan	250	250	10	305
Swadesh	500	500	25	1715
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	621

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p.c.	152
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	670
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	191
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p.c.	2
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	920
Bombay Land and Buiing	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Floor	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p.c.	300
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.	90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	183
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p.c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p.c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p.c.	425
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co.	2000	1000	yr. 42	880
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	94
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	195
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	175
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p.c.	215½
Treacherand Co	25	25	yr. 5	...

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th August, 1913.

672. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

673. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

674. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters today Tuesday the 12th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at at 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

675. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana

Dress.—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

676. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

677. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Phelps 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture to-day the 12 h August 1913 at the R.G.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

II. Lecture. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

Subject—Defence of detached Posts. All ranks are invited to attend.

678. Enrolments. The undermamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 7512 Vol L G Backhouse, No 7504 Vol E W Toyer, No 7504 Vol R F Murphy, No 7505 Vol S A Murder, No 7506 Vol E F Murphy, No 7507 Vol E G Furguson, No 7508 Vol W Norton, and No 75 0 Vol H F William, "F" Coy.

No 7509 Vol M O Angelo, "A" Coy.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition. "F" Company B V R V "B" Coy. Sherwood Foresters.

"G" Coy B V R V 52nd Coy R G B "E" Coy B V R V Coy Sherwood Foresters. To be played by 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th August, 1913

180. Parades.—Tuesday 12th instant Semaphore Signalling Class, Head Quarters at 7 p.m.

181. Lectures.—Thursday 14th instant, Second Lecture in First Aid, Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m.

182. Brigade Lectures.—The following is published for information :—

Monday 11th instant. R. H. Stranger 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on "The theory of Life Fire," R. V. A Head-Quarters at 7-15 p.m.

Tuesday 12th instant, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on "The March on Ulm up to and including the Surrender of Ulm," R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Officers and members of Volunteer Corp are invited to attend.

Dress :—Both lectures Plain Clothes.

(8d). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th August, 1913.

1 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 12th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The dates for the next shoot at Colaba are:—16th instant, Spoon Competition; 23rd instant Match Shoot with "G" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles, 30th instant, Spoon Competition.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the season to Antop Hill on the morning of the 17th instant. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out to Mahalaxmi Station, and leave by the 7-35 a. m. train from Church Gate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendezvous Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a. m.

Dress, Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1 bale silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,140 cwts linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 7 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 310 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 20 cwts stones, P A Kulkarni; 320 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 215 cwts sevri cottonseed, R Harichand; 33 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta s—199 cwts mustard seed, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—400 cwts gum arabic, 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jeferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, James, Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6,000 lbs bristles, Nizamuddin and Co; 5 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 3,369 cwts maisoor, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathcarron s—6,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co

FOR HULL.

Rinald s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji

FOR ANTWERP.

Orissa s—330 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 1,750 tons manganeseore, T Morrison and Co.

Culna s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1000 tons manganeseore, C I Mining Co; 195 cwts tin scraps, S Wallace and Co; 330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales hemp, 223 bales cotton, C Pearji and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—19,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tamenfels s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blaschek and Co; 8,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 950 cwts weedseed, B and Krause; 1,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co; 500cwts poppyseed, 13,400 cwts mouraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Scharzfels s—38 bales cotton, 146 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros; 306 cwts gum kadaya, R Damji and Co; 780 lbs bee wax, Volkart Brothers; 2092 cwts myrabollams, P Mathurdas and Co; 210 cwts turmeric, B and Krause.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Scharzfels s—2 bales woollen carpets, E G Fulep.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 524 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 3,300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—400 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

Devanha s—8 cwts ivory waste, H Jamal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—1,300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—330 cwts sharkfins flash, A Chagla and Co.

Devanha s—350 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 10 chest opium, T Kalyanmal; 5 chests opium, C Bomanji and Cos 320. cwts sugar, H A M Rahimtoola; 46 cwts sugar, C Jeevanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, I David.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 11.

Steamer Wartenfels from Hamburg, Agents, W and A Graham and Co. 13 cases paving, tiles, 10 casks 56 barrels, cement, 29 kegs alum, 125 boxes candles, 65 cases wonder candles, 3 cases clocks and watches, 65 drums bleaching powder, 364 casks 205 kegs 48 cases alizarine, 564 cases 92 casks 35 kegs 8 drums aneline colour, 70 drums sodium sulphide, 4 cases glass bangles, 109 cases 1 chate 74 mats glass bottles, 1 case glass beads, 270 cases 22 casks hollow glass, 6 casks 987 cases lampware, 5 casks gum lack, 13 cases wax beads, 1,427 cases window glass, 153 cases loc7s, 157 cases beer, 2 cases spirits, 5 cases 3 casks ivory, 350 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles Y M squares, 18 cases y m sheethings, 383 cases nails, 120 barrels mineral oil, 380 barrels 575 casks lubricating oil, 20 cases oil cloth, 2 cases benzine, 310 drums 50 kegs 50 casks red lead, 205 kegs red earth, 16 barrels earth colour, 446 cases 80 casks 165 kegs 7 packages 11 drums 2 tins colour, 121 cases 7 bundles 1,297 bales paper, 1 case biscuits, 30 cases cheese, 64 cases chocolate, 132 cases sterilized milk, 6 cases sterilized cream, 62 cases varnish, 41 cases polish, 42 cases soap, 260 bags, farina, 93 bags carrawayseed, 20 bales cotton yarn, 68 bales cotton waste covers, 573 bales 600 cases cotton goods, 100 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases silk goods, 46 cases 25 bales 3 bales cotton and woollen goods, 14 cases wool raw, 29 cases 7 bales woollen yarn, 695 cases 313 bales woollen goods.

Steamer Dumra from Bushehr Agents M M and Co. 97 bags almonds, 1 bundle d skin dates 41 bundles green dates, 6 bundles skins, 4 bundles gas cylinders 4 cases specie.

Steamer Baroda from Bushehr Agents M M and Co, 5 bags, 69 jottas assafoetida, 8 bags 10 cases almonds, 2,135 bags, dry dates, 2,259 mats 81 boxes wet dates, 18 bundles, rose buds, 99 bundles shins, 9 bales cowhides, 1 bundle mats, 2 tins pearls, 6 bags old copper, 5 cases ghee, 8 bundles 29 bags b seads, 11 bags p seeds, 6 bags cumminseed, 20 bags attari, 62 bundles reeds, 18 bundles wool, 28 bundles specie.

Steamer Schildturn from Karachi, Agents W and A Graham and Co. 1 case chemicals, 6 cases glassware, 20 bundles iron wire, 1 bag farina, 5 cases cotton, 66 joists.

Steamer Ocean from Calcutta, Agents Bombay Co. Ltd. 6,020 tons coal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 10th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 11th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	2
Total mortality from all causes ..		76

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SPLENDID VICTORY FOR ROYAL SCOTS.

The Gymkhana have been unfortunate to draw the Royal Scots as their opponents in their very first game. The Royal Scots came to Bombay with a reputation that places them as the best team in India at the present moment. Their play yesterday afternoon showed them to be a fine lot, but the opposition against them was not sufficiently good to fully extend them and it will be necessary to wait till they come up against a Military team before it is possible to really judge of their calibre. They did not strike us yesterday afternoon as being quite up to the standard of the team of the other battalion of the same regiment that was at one time stationed in Bombay, but in the third round they meet either the Sherwood Foresters or the R.F.A. Kirkee, probably the former, and on the result of that match their chances as possible ultimate winners of the Tourney may be accurately gauged. They possess some exceedingly fine men among them, the pick of the bunch probably being Dunlop, the centre half whose abilities as a dribbler were very noticeable yesterday. Devlin in the right wing was, too, very much to the fore and his extraordinary ability for wriggling through opposition was frequently illustrated. Thomson, the outside left was equally good.

On the Gymkhana side Indu played a sterling game and Kilby was frequently applauded for good work. Barrett at centre half did not shine in the first period but in the second half played a very much improved game and was responsible for several forward movements. One at least of these deserved better success than it secured. Barrett took the ball through the opposition and looked like completing the job on his own but was brought down. Evans carried on and might have scored but was too much hustled to shoot straight. Heemskirke in goal saved some hot shots and generally did himself credit. The Gymkhana were unfortunate having two penalty kicks given against them. In the first of these the "hands" was obviously unintentional and a penalty kick was scarcely called for. The second penalty was the result of the Gymkhana goalkeeper holding an opponent.

THE GAME.

Play had not been in progress half a minute before the Scots secured a goal, the result of a very pretty combined movement. Hastie, the Military centre-forward, put the final touch (1-0). The soldiers continued to press. Hands against them drove them back but very soon during a scramble in front of the Gymkhana goal resulted in hands being given quite unintentionally by one of the Gymkhana players. A penalty kick was awarded and Devlin placed the ball nicely to one side (2-0). Play had been in progress just five minutes. The Military coming in again France was given off side. Later hands against Devlin brought the Gymkhana a little relief. France took the sphere up and moving it across to the right wing where Devlin touched about well but was unable to get in a centre. Pearson broke away for the Gymkhana in the left wing and after a nice run put in the first shot attempted by his side. It was a low shot that took some gathering but Johnson cleared all right. Later Singleton came away after a free kick but was not able to get up in time. The Military put in three shots in succession, all of which were saved by Heemskirk. Thomson took the ball up the left wing and centred but Simmonds cleared with a sound kick. Hastie put in a low shot that Heemskirk touched and a corner resulted. Devlin was given off side. A mis-kick by Begbie let Thomson the left outside through and he put in a pretty shot which Heemskirk saved well. Singleton made little ground but soon lost possession. Dunlop put in a long shot that took some stopping. The ball travelling to the other end Osborne Smith got fairly close in but his shot was charged down. The Gymkhana secured a corner that came to nothing. Half time arrived with the score :—

Royal Scots ..... 2 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Gymkhana pressed a little till Barrett was penalized for jumping. From the free kick the military came right in and some clever passing saw Hastie put in a shot that skimmed the bar. The Scots were given a corner. Play became of a very give-and-take character and was mostly confined to mid-field till Dunlop made a pretty run and tricking half a dozen opponents passed out to the wing. Play had been in progress about 8 minutes in the second half when the Gymkhana had another penalty kick given against them, Heemskirk having held an opponent. Devlin again took the kick and his shot struck the lower edge of the cross bar and fell inside the line. (3—0). Soon after the ball had been set going again Barrett made a fine run for the Gymkhana but fell just after he got inside the penalty area. Evans, however, took the ball on but was too hustled to shoot straight. A corner resulted which came to nothing. The Gymkhana still continued to do a fair amount of attacking till a foul against close to their penalty area saw France place a shot over the bar. Again another goal against the Gymkhana. Thompson took the ball and shot wide. The Gymkhana came away with a rush and got close in. Pearson put in a weak effort. The Military came in again and Thompson their outside-left put a climbing shot from a difficult angle. Heemskirk was ready however. After some exchanges in mid-field Devlin put in a long shot that travelled across the Gymkhana goal. Then the shots rained on the Gymkhana goal. France put in a good one. Bolton another. Devlin was given off side. Dunlop caused some amusement by tricking through easily.

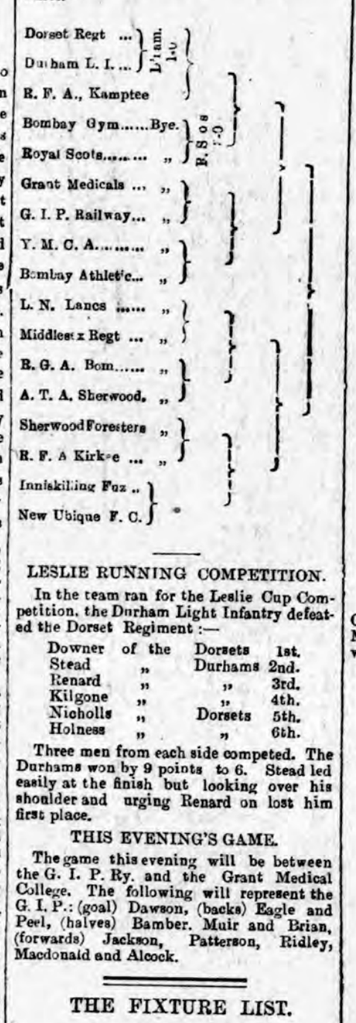
The game ended :—
Royal Scots..... 3 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

ROYAL SCOTS :—(Royal Blue) Johnson, (goal) ; Smith and Hoile, (backs) ; Watson, Dunlop and Thompson, (halves) ; Devlin, Bolton, Hastie, France and Thompson, (forwards).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA :—(Black and Gold) Heemskirke, (goal) ; Begbie and Simmonds, (backs); Kilbey, Barrett and Inder, (halves); Evans, Osborne-Smith, Singleton, Adams and Pearson, (forwards).

REFEREE :—Quarter-Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.


Dorset Regt ...
Durham L. I. ...
D'ham. 1st
R. F. A., Kamptee
Bombay Gym.....Bye.
Royal Scots..... „
R. S. 3 0s 1 0
Grant Medicals ... „
G. I. P. Railway... „
Y. M. C. A..... „
Bombay Athletic... „
L. N. Lancs ..... „
Middlesex Regt ... „
R. G. A. Bom..... „
A. T. A. Sherwood. „
Sherwood Foresters „
R. F. A Kirkee ... „
Inniskilling Fus ..
New Ubique F. C.

LESLIE RUNNING COMPETITION.

In the team ran for the Leslie Cup Competition, the Durham Light Infantry defeated the Dorset Regiment :—

Downer	of the	Dorsets	1st.
Stead	„	Durhams	2nd.
Renard	„	„	3rd.
Kilgone	„	„	4th.
Nicholls	„	Dorsets	5th.
Holness	„	„	6th.

Three men from each side competed. The Durhams won by 9 points to 6. Stead led easily at the finish but looking over his shoulder and urging Renard on lost him first place.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

The game this evening will be between the G. I. P. Ry. and the Grant Medical College. The following will represent the G. I. P.: (goal) Dawson, (backs) Eagle and Peel, (halves) Bamber. Muir and Brian, (forwards) Jackson, Patterson, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT: 2ND ROUND

TO-DAY.

Grant Medicals (black with white skull and cross bones) v.G.I.P. Railway(Maroon.)

WEDNESDAY.

Y.M.C.A. (Maroon and white) v. Bombay Athletic (black and white stripes.)

THURSDAY.

Loyal N. Lancs (green and white shirts, green stockings) v. Middlesex Regt.

FRIDAY.

R.G.A. Bombay (blue) v.A.T.A. Sherwoods.

SATURDAY.

Sherwood Foresters (green X.L. v.)V.R.F.A., Kirkee.

These fixtures are subject to alteration in the event of a drawn game.

Kick-off, 5-45 p.m.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN RACEHORSE.

The following is a list of the performances of the famous Australian racehorse Piastre, bred in 1908 by (imp.) Positano out of (imp.) Chand Bee Bee, who, up the end of last season, had won £13,000 in stakes. As a two-year-old, Piastre was second in the V. R. C. Mimosa Stakes, and as a three-year-old fourth in the A. J. C. Metropolitan and fourth in the V. R. C. Derby. Last year, however, he came to his best, and led off by winning the A. J. C. Trial Stakes, followed by a second in the Metropolitan, third in the V. R. C. Melbourne Stakes; won Melbourne Cup, third in C. B. Fisher Plate., won V. R. C. Essendon Stakes won V. R. C. Loch Plate, won V. R. C. Champion Plate, third in V. R. C. Australian Cup, won A. J. C. Autumn Stakes, and won the A. J. C. Cumberland Stakes Piastre is the property of Mr. William Brown of Sydney, N. S. W., who, in addition to being a large racehorse owner, possesses a stud farm at Wills Gully, N. S. W. He intends visiting England next year with a view to purchasing some English stock.

LADY JOCKEYS AND "BOOKIES."

The female "bookie," whose appearance caused some slight sensation at Ascot recently, is eclipsed by the doings of some of her French sisters. Lady jockeys promise to become regular features of all the large public meetings, and excites no professional jealousy, as all are real "lady riders." The first of such races was run last October at Clairfeuille, in the Orne Department. The distance was nine furlongs, and the contestants were Comtesse d'Ideville, Baronne La Caze, Mme Felix Petit, Mme. Gorin, Mme. Jeanne de la Palme, and Mme. Bonnefonds. It was a good race, and provided an exciting finish, Mme. de la Palme winning practically on the post.

CAMEL RACES AT SPA.

A novel sight—camel racing—was witnessed at the Sauveniere racecourse, Spa, in mail week. It is not often that camel races are seen in Northern Europe, and it was only thanks to Spa's Mayor, Baron James de Crawhez, that ten running camels were brought to Belgium from Algeria. Unfortunately, writes a correspondent, the puddles formed by four weeks' rain on a clay subsoil course was not exactly suited to the top speed of Sahara sprinters, and their greatest efforts seemed concentrated on keeping on their feet. "Pride of the Desert" tobogganed hopelessly, while "Biskra II," extracted her big pads out of clayholes with doleful patience. It was not a success, but as a show it caused delight to crowds from all the east of Belgium and from Aix and Cologne.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB vs. THE MINT.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Telegraph by 26 runs. D'Silva bowled well for his side, taking 6 wickets for 20 runs. Score:

TELEGRAPHS.

Sorris, c Kasinath, b Pais ...	12
Castell, run out	23
D'Silva, c Patel, b Hildreth...	14
Moore, c Hildreth, b Pais ...	35
DeSmidt, c and b Hildreth...	0
D'Souza, b Aban	3
Greene, c Cornfield, b Hildreth	0
Woolen, b Hildreth ...	8
Fernandes, not out ...	20
D'Mello, c Robinson, b Pais...	10
Francis, c McKay, b Aban...	1
Extras ...	4
Total	130

THE MINT.

Patel, run out	4
Hildreth, b D'Silva ...	8
Pais, b D'Silva	3
Peermahomed, c Sorris, b Woolen	13
Razzak, b D'Silva	7
Kasinath, c Francis, b D'Silva	12
Cornfield, b Sorris... ...	22
Robinson, c D'Souza, b D'Silva...	17
Aban, b Sorris	5
McKay, c Sorris, b D'Silva ...	5
Rickwood, not out... ...	3
Extras ...	5
Total ...	104

OTHER MATCHES.

R. G. A. vs. H. M. CUSTOMS.

H. M. Customs C. C. met the Royal Garrison Artillery on the Customs pitch, Marine Lines, on Saturday, resulting in a win for the former. Score :

R. G. A.

Lt. Wilson, c D'Mello, b J. Stevens	7
Gunner Thatcher, b D'Mello...	26
Lt. Heaton Ellis, b Mooney...	18
Br. Farmer, run out, b Clark..	3
Sgt. Thompson, c Singleton, b D'Mello	3
Br. Boulsover, c D'Mello, b Mooney	8
Lt. Underhill, c Clarke, b Selkirk	5
Gr. Hardake, c W. Kelly, b Mooney	0
Gr. White, b Clark... ...	5
Gr. Fortune, not out ...	0
Br. Halpin, run out, b Selkirk	0
Extras ...	4
Total ...	79

H. M. CUSTOMS.

W. B. Kelly, b Boulsover ...	30
J. Stevens, c White, b Thatcher	4
P. Singleton, c Halpin, b Thatcher	0
P. Eccles, c Farmer, b Thatcher	2
M. S. Gubbay, c Fortune, b Halpin	1
R. H. Selkirk, b Halpin ...	2
C. W. Maidment, b Boulsover	20
D'Mello, c Boulsover, b Halpin	17
W. R. Clark, c Heaton Ellis, b Thatcher	17
T. G. Mooney, not out ...	5
S. Vardon, c Boulsover, b Halpin	13
Extras ...	2
Total ...	113

"TIMES OF INDIA" vs. GRAHAMS. C.C.

Grahams C. C. beat the "Times of India" C. C. on the Oval on Saturday by 11 runs. Score :—

"TIMES OF INDIA."

J Surti, c Morevale, b Motiram	0
Irani, c Rodrigues, b Motiram	8
Pantheky, c Pavrie, b Motiram	0
Mirza, c Pavrie, b Motiram ...	0
S Surti, c Pavrie, b Motiram...	3
Compositor b Pavrie... ...	3
Garivalla, c D Harrington, b Pavrie	7
Pearson, c Motiram, b Pavrie	11
Edwards, not out	4
Dagaria, c Pavrie, b Vaivude ...	0
Debroo, c Rodrigues, b Vaivude	0
Extra ...	6
Total ...	42

GRAHAMS C. C.

Mahomed Arabi, b Dagaria ...	5
H E Harrington, c Pearson, b Mirza	21
S M Pavrie, b Mirza ...	13
C Rodrigues, c Surti, b Mirza	0
D Harrington, b Mirza ...	1
Morevale, b Irani	3
Atmaram, b Irani	0
Samuel Judah, b Irani ...	4
Motiram, not out	0
S B Rodrigues, c Mirza, b Irani	1
Vaivude, c Dagaria, b Mirza...	1
Extras ...	4
Total ...	53

BOMBAY GAS vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The game between Bombay Gas Co. C. C. and Sherwood Foresters C. C. played at Colaba on Saturday, ended in a win for the Foresters. Score :—

BOMBAY GAS.

Woodford	0
Woods	1
Edwards	46
Challice	4
Chinker	3
Bench	0
Sadanand	6
Lobo (not out)	2
Kesarinath	0
Kale	0
Pitale	0
Extras ...	4
Total ...	66

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Kennedy...	0
Cooke	34
Mills	8
McCullock	14
Wilkinson	0
Brownrigg	6
Stevenson	8
Filsjohn	0
Peek (not out)	0
Martinnait	0
Pearce	0
Extra ...	1
Total ...	71

G. I. P. "B" TEAM vs. ALL BANDRA.

The G. I. P. Railway Athletic "B" beat All Bandra C. C. on Saturday at Cross Maidan.

Score :—

G. I. P.

Khare, c and b Pereira ...	44
Thorby, b Pereira	14
Gupte, c and b Pereira ...	21
Amre, b Pereira	6
Manie, b Pereira	7
Bailey, not out	10
Rodricks, b Pereira ...	0
Brady, run out, b Pereira ...	0
Guard, b Pereira	1
Porelker, c Anic, b Pereira ...	0
Nadker, c and b Pereira ...	0
Extras ...	3
Total ...	106

ALL BANDRA.

L G Fernandes, c Thorby, b Amre	10
L Olivir, c Khare, b Amre ...	0
Alic Gonsalvis, c Gupte, b Amre	9
Dominic Gonsalvis, b Amre...	0
P M Pereira, run out, b Amre.	8
Raymond Olivir, c Thorby, b Gupte	5
Chal Phillips, c Thorby, b Amre	13
Anic DeMante, b Amre ...	10
Chal Gonsalvis, c Khare, b Amre	8
Paswaity, c Guard, b Thorby.	5
Aly Gonsalvis, not out ...	0
Extras ...	0
Total ...	68

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Commercial Gymkhana ground yesterday, the result being a win for the R. I. M. Officers by 25 runs.

Scores :—

R. I. M.

Metcalfe, c Gurney, b Briscoe.	12
Sharvell, b Briscoe	33
Greenlees, l-b-w, b Briscoe...	4
Osborne Smith, c and b Briscoe	3
Hughes Hallett, c Wilson, b Gurney	9
Home, c Ramsey, b Grundy...	4
F Wood, c Robinson, b Gurney	2
Beatty, c Wilson, b Grundy	4
Wale, not out	5
Garstin, b Gurney... ...	0
Framji, b Grundy	11
Extras... ...	2
Total ...	89

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Robinson, b Osborne Smith	10
Ramsey, c Greenlees, b Hughes Hallett... ...	11
Wilson, b Hallett	1
Elliott, b Osborne Smith ...	6
Harwood, c Sharvell, b Hallett	7
Grundy, run out	0
Evans, b Hallett	13
McCauley, c Garstin, b Hallett	2
Briscoe, b Osborne Smith ...	2
Gurney, b Osborne Smith ...	7
Walder, not out	2
Extras ...	3
Total ...	64

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. MR. BEADEL'S TEAM.

Played on the Oval on Sunday.

The rain helped Mr. Beadel's team a lot, as they had 9 wickets down for 65 runs before the rain came on. Beadel and the M. C. C. cricketer, Greenwell, of the Durhams, stopped the bat and laying a splendid game made 44 and 79 not out respectively, Greenwell in particular fitting the bowling all over the field. Score :—

MR. BEADEL'S TEAM.

Goldsmith	1
Borres Lyon	14
Elliot	2
Trenchell...	24
Ruck	6
Maltboy	9
Keene	2
Wale	0
Beadel, not out	44
Sandford...	2
Greenwell, not out... ...	79
Rose Price, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total ...	194

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Collus	1
Horne	13
Farrell	4
Osborne Smith	15
Hughes Hallett	0
Sharvell	7
Headlam	0
Greenlees	1
Corser	3
Wood	1
Bealtie...	0
Extras	2
Total ...	45

APPLEGARTH'S FINE RUNNING.

W. R. Applegarth, the 100 yards champion, who is looked upon as an athletic who will do well in the 1916 Olympic games, accomplished a splendid performance at Jarrow in mail week, where he ran 100 yards once in and twice under "evens." In his heat he conceded 101-4 yards to W. Reeves and won by two yards in 10 sec.; in his next round tie he gave 10 yards to W. Dowan, of Newcastle, and won in 0 4-5sec., equalling British record, and in the final he again won easily by two yards in 9 4-5sec.

Later he tried but failed to lower the 250 yards record of 24 4-5sec., held by E. H. Pelling. He was paced by R. Elliott and M. Oliver, on a course that had two turns, and his time was 25 1-2 sec.

POLO FINAL AT RANELAGH.

In the final the tie of the Subalterns' Cup at Ranelagh in mail week, the 12th Lancers beat the 9th Lancers (holders) by 9 goals to 5.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

An effort is being made, says the "Sporting Chronicle," to organize international cricket matches between England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales in the near future.

Contrary to expectations, the golf match between Ireland and Wales, at Dollymount, will not be decided by singles only. The Irish Union have expressed themselves in favour of singles and foursomes, and to this proposal the Welsh Union have agreed. The selected Welsh team at present consists of nine players, but in order to play foursomes it has been decided to have ten. Probably one of the reserves may be chosen.

BOMBAY HINDUS.

CONSISTENT BATTING AGAINST POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

The annual match between the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana began this morning, the home side having out a fairly representative team. There had been no rain for some days, and the wicket was a pretty good one.

Poona won the toss and elected bat, Greig and Kerr being the first to go in. After seven runs had been scored, Kerr was bowled by Bhatavdkar. Green-Armytage was the next to bat and, hitting the same bowler for three, sent the first score to the telegraph. After play had been in progress for twenty-five minutes, a smart shower fell. Runs had been coming in quickly, 40 being signalled in 25 minutes. A boundary by each bateman sent 50 up, and at 52 Dhongre relieved Talpade at the Gymkhana end, Green-Armytage getting him to the boundary in his first over. When Greig had made 21 and Green-Armytage 30, they were both missed in successive overs, and at 59 Dhongre knocked Greig's middle stump out of the ground. Haughton filled the vacancy, and at once sent 60 on the board. Soon afterwards, with the assistance of a lucky boundary—he ought to have been caught—and a ten by Green-Armytage, 70 was signalled. At 78, Haughton was very smartly run out, Gould joining Green-Armytage. Shivaram went on at the same total, replacing Dhongre. Gould was missed off the new bowler when he had made two. Free hitting by both the batsmen took the score to 97, when Talpade was brought back and Gould sent the century up after eighty minutes' batting. At 114, Dhongre relieved Bhatavdeker, Green-Armytage sending up 120 in his first over. Changes in the bowling were frequent, for at 123 Kantak relieved Talpade. At lunch time, the score was 138 for three wickets.

AFTER LUNCHEON INTERVAL.

After lunch, Shivaram and Bhatavdekar shared the bowling, and with the addition of a single to the score, Gould played on to the latter. Clemson was the next to go in, and sent 140 to the board. After increasing his score to 77, Green Armytage was again missed in the slips off Shivram, and then without adding further to his score he was bowled by Bhatavdekar. Stephenson joined Clemson, but was given out leg before to Bhatavdekar at 148. Holman, who followed, only made two runs, and Dibben from Bangalore, who was assisting the Gymkhana, went in and drove Shivram for four, sending 160 on the telegraph, but at 168 he was caught off Bhatavdekar. Sergt. Cox, of the Dorsets, joined Clemson who soon afterwards sent up 180, but was bowled by Bhatavdekar at 188. Rosher was the last to go in, but immediately lost Cox, who was bowled, and the innings closed for 189.

The Hindus began their innings at four o'clock, Haughton bowling to Kantak from the Council Hall end and Greig from the other. Both men batted cautiously to begin with, but Vithal smartened up and hit out freely, scoring 15 out of the first 20 signalled and 20 out of the first 30. He had hard lines, however, for without increasing his score he was run out. Dhongre followed, and two runs later Clemson went on vice Haughton, and at 49 Cox went on in place of Greig. The first 50 was scored in forty minutes. At 53, Dhongre was caught at the wicket off Clemson, Kaikini succeeding him but at 60 Kantak was caught off the same bowler by Kerr who fell in making the catch—four for 60. Talpade, the new batsman, began by hitting Clemson for four, but in the next over from Cox, after treating that bowler similarly, he was caught by Green-Armytage. Pilgaonker batted vigourously and the score gradually rose to 158 before the innings was closed by Haughton bowling Girodia.

Rosher and Cox opened the Poona second innings at five minutes past six and with ten minutes to play, eleven runs were scored without loss. Score :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Greig, b Dongre.. ...	21
Mr. Kerr, b Bhatvadekar ...	2
Capt. Haughton, run out ...	1
Capt. Green-Armytage, b Bhatvadekar...	78
Mr. Gould, b Bhatvadekar ...	31
Capt. Clemson, b Bhatvadekar...	21
Mr. Stephenson, l-b-w, Bhatvadekar...	1
Mr. Holman, c Pilgaonkar, b Shivram...	2
Capt. Dibbin, c Talpade, b Shivram...	6
Sergt. Cox, b Bhatvadekar ...	9
Col. Rosher, not out	1
Extras	16
Total ...	189

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Kantak, c Kerr, b Clemson..	18
Vithal, run out	20
Dongre, v. c. Dibbin, b Clemson.	12
Shivram, b Clemson	0
Kaikini, b Cox	18
Talpade, c Green-Armytage, b Cox...	9
Swami, b Haughton	17
Ganpat, b Cox	0
Bhatvadekar, c Cox, b Haughton	0
Gerodia, b Haughton... ...	6
Pila Gaonkar, not out ...	18
Extras	20
Total ...	138

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Col. Rosher, not out	3
Sergt. Cox, not out	8
Extras	0
Total (for no wkt) ...	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhatvadeker	22·3	3	82	6
Talpade ...	7	1	21	0
Dongre ...	7	0	25	1
Shivram ...	12	1	39	2
Kantak ...	2	0	5	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton ...	13	2	34	3
Greig ...	7	0	22	0
Clauson ...	7	2	19	3
Cox ...	11	0	37	3
Holman ...	1	0	8	0

At Stoke in mail week Staffordshire defeated Norfolk by an innings and 54. Staffordshire on Monday scored 217, Norfolk replying with 6 without loss. The visitors were twice dismissed the next day before three o'cock for 113 and 50. Barnes bowled in wonderful form, and took seven wickets for 19 runs in the second innings, and twelve for 61 during the day.

ARMY CHAMPIONS.

ATHLETES BEAT RECORDS AT ALDERSHOT.

Favoured with perfect weather, the closing programme of the Army championship meeting at Aldershot was carried through without a hitch and some splendid performances were recorded.

A remarkable feat was accomplished by Sergeant L. Keszeer, Royal Flying Corps, who won the 100-yard championship in the record time for the Army of 10 1-5sec. only ten minutes after he had taken the 100-yard race for non-commissioned officers and men in 10 2-5sec. Corporal Husson, of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment won the three-mile championship by 30 yards from the holder, Sergeant O'Neill, Connaught Rangers, in 14min. 46 2-5sec. He took a double by also winning the mile championship by the same distance from O'Neill, the holder, in 4 min. 30sec.

The third record to be broken was that of the long jump, which feat was accomplished in the officer's event by Lieutenant R. F. B. Naylor, South Staffordshire Regiment, who covered 23ft. 2 1-2 in.

In the final of the officers' 100 yard race a remarkably fine struggle was witnessed, the competitors finishing almost abreast. Lieutenant H. J. I. Walker (1st Royal Warwickshire), winning on the tape in 10 2-5 sec, beating Lieutenant Patterson's time for last year by 25ths of a second. Lieutenant Walker also secured a double by winning the hurdles championship in 16 2-5sec.

The quarter-mile championship fell to Lieutenant E. B. Greer (Irish Guards) in the good time of 51 3-5 sec, and the remaining championship, the tug-of-war, was secured by the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who beat the Royal Marine L. I. by two pulls to one after the most terrific struggles the event has produced.

The Royal Flying Corps won the challenge shield with a total of 29 points.

A GREAT FINISH.

JESSOP'S FINE PLAY AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

There has been no finer finish for a very long time in first-class cricket at Home than that seen at Sheffield in mail week, Gloucestershire, after a tremendous struggle, beating Yorkshire by two runs. In gaining a victory which will rank as one of the events of the season, they were largely indebted to Jessop, who, after taking four wickets on Tuesday followed up his innings of 67 on Monday with a score of 40, and at the end of the game bowled Sir A. W. White and Dolphin. In face of a total of 157 Yorkshire at first fared so badly that at one time they seemed almost certain to be behind on the first innings. Kilner was out at 77, and then Jessop, who had just gone on to bowl, met with startling success, getting rid, in quick succession, of Wilson, Drake, Hirst, and Holmes. With only two wickets to fall Yorkshire were still 56 behind, but from this point the game underwent a complete change. Booth, who played splendid cricket, received such valuable help from White and Dolphin that the ninth wicket added 33 runs and the tenth 38. The innings closed for 172, or 15 runs ahead. For his invaluable 33 Booth was at the wickets an hour and a half.

On going in for the second time Gloucestershire made such a deplorably bad start that Yorkshire's task in the last innings promised to be a very easy one.—Half the side were out in 45 minutes for 49 runs, but then came a stand that once again altered the aspect of the struggle, Jessop and Sewell adding 40 in 20 minutes. Jessop left at 89—caught at mid-on—having hit up 40 out of 69 in 37 minutes. His figures included two sixes—huge drives off Rhodes—and two fours. After Jessop's departure, Sewell, whose driving was hard and clean, alone offered any assistance, the innings being all over in an hour and a half. Making the most of his opportunity, Drake bowled with great effect, taking eight wickets for 59 runs.

Yorkshire were left with 110 to get to win. Only three runs had been scored when Rhodes fell to a palpable catch behind the wicket, and afterwards disaster followed disaster so rapidly that seven men were out for 50. Drake and Holmes improved the prospects of the side materially by adding 33, and then Drake and White batted with such confidence that, after all, Yorkshire looked like winning. At 97, however, Jessop went on, and with his third ball bowled White. Ten runs were added by steady cricket, but then Jessop broke through Dolphin's defence, the match ending amid a scene of great excitement. Drake made a superb effort to win the game for his side. At the wickets for an hour and twenty-five minutes, he maintained a complete mastery over the bowling, blending skilful defence with clean, powerful hitting. Gange bowled admirably and had a big share in Gloucestershire's victory.

TWO MILLION ACRES FOR GOLF.

That golf should be permitted on commons at Home whenever possible is one of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in a report dealing with the enclosure and regulations of common or waste land. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 acres of common land still unenclosed.

It is recommended that subject to proper safeguards for commoners' rights, golf should be permitted on commons and that the lord of the manor, owner of the soil, one-third of the commoners, or any twelve ratepayers in the district should have power to apply a scheme of regulation.

WORLD'S SPRINTING RECORD.

At Glasgow on July 29 "Jack" Donaldson of Victoria, established a world's professiona sprinting record by covring 220 yards in 21 1-4sec.

The previous best professional record for 220 yards was put up by L C McLachlane in 1902 at Napier New Zealand. his time being 21 2-5sec. Donaldson has several records to his credit, including 100 yards 120 yards, and 150 yards.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 12th August, 1913.

PROPOSED SYMBOL OF EMPIRE.

No more striking feature of the present century has presented itself than the development of the spirit of Imperialism in the British possessions, a development due to many causes, political, industrial, and social. It is a growth which is now welcomed as heartily in the Colonies as in the Homeland, and it is not difficult to believe that it is destined to exert a more powerful influence in the near future than anything we have yet known. While this is true, the spirit of Empire has not touched English people as a whole, despite the great efforts of the Empire-builders. The institution of 'Empire Day' is perhaps the most remarkable expression of the spirit, but it can scarcely be said that its contribution to the art of "thinking Empire" is much more than a sporadic one—the festivities of the day, the speeches, the saluting of the flag, while not without their place, are speedily forgotten. Much remains to be done to foster the Empire-spirit, and to our mind, the proposal to erect a huge building in the very centre of London, in which the various Colonies and States should have departments for the transaction of their business is one worthy of encouragement. At the present time the offices of these Colonies are to be found in separate buildings, and there is little in their locality to suggest the relation of these separate Colonies to England and to each other. Few people could give the positions of the various offices, and even those in the busiest streets are passed without even a suggestion of the Imperialism which statesmen at the present time are keen should be fostered. There are few more impressive ways of doing this than by the erection of some central buildings which will serve the cause of the Empire much as do the Houses of Parliament. As long as the Houses of Parliament stand the fact of England's political life is impressed on the Britisher. The proposed Dominion House would serve a similar purpose with relation to the Empire, and we should welcome the fruition of the scheme. India is an integral part of the Empire; she cannot stand apart from it. The near future will bring vast changes which will modify many of the conditions of life; therefore she cannot keep out of it, and any efforts made to strengthen the bonds of the Empire must meet with keen sympathy from English and Indian alike.

At the present time there is a crescent site in Aldwych, above two and a half acres in extent, available and it presents the Dominions with an opportunity of giving real expression of their existance in the most effective way possible. The erection of a fine building on this site belonging to the Empire, would be a standing reminder to a public which is slow to grasp the abstract, of the reality of the British Empire. Several prominent men, led by Earl Grey, have secured from the London Council a three years' option on the site at a cost of £3,000 a year. The option may be terminated on either side, at the end of the first or the second year, if the proposed scheme does not show signs of success. At Home the scheme has met with great encouragement, but the last word remains with the Dominions whose hearty co-operation in any scheme is essential. Whether they become responsible for the whole undertaking or prefer to leave the erection to a company with the undertaking to occupy the offices as tenants it is necessary that steps should soon be taken in the matter. It would be an infinite gain if we had in the centre a "substantial, permanent, and towering emblem", a visible and splendid monument, "which should be for ever impressing upon the millions who pass by the superb fact of the Empire's existence, and of all the teeming activity, the eager progress, and ever mounting prosperity and strength which that existence means". There is a sentimental side to our natures, in many very strong, and visitors to London will rejoice in the sight of a structure where all parts of the Empire unite. It would awaken our imagination, and open new visions of Empire, the sense of brotherhood, of our duties and responsibilities to each other, of possibilities of mutual help.

But the Britisher is not pre-eminently imaginative and sentimental. He is intensely practical. He will go a certain distance at the bidding of sentiment, but a scheme of any magnitude must have behind it something practical. The proposal has kept this in view, and no one can doubt, if this is carried out, that both Dominions and the Home country will benefit in no mean degree. In several of the offices now existing an attempt is being made to exhibit the products of these countries, but the scheme is lacking in effectiveness by virtue of the limited scale on which it is conducted and the absence of any striking building which should attract. Under the new conditions the game must be enormous for an exhibition in a building which appeals to the imagination, must be vastly superior to these isolated attempts, something may be urged in favour of the existing method but it cannot be doubted by any sane man that an exhibition on grand and impressive lines in the heart of the Empire's greatest city would be a far greater agent in the desired and desirable development of the spirit of Empire. Certain it is that never have the Dominions had a more favourable opportunity than the present of advancing this object. The appeal of the promoters of the enterprise is to the thought and imagination of the great democracies upon whom the future of the Empire rests. There is in this scheme of co-operation no question of sacrificing the individual standing or prestige of any part of the Empire; each would retain quite unimpaired whatever advantages for impressing the public mind it already possesses, while gaining the immeasurable further advantages which are to be found in association under the roof of such a building as the Dominion House. From the point of view of the Home country the gain would not be so great but great enough to justify the expenditure of a considerable sum. If the products now required for our Dominions were before the British in a permanent way the needs would be more clearly understood and met. It is difficult to see why articles that can be made in England as cheaply and well as in other countries should be purchased by the Colonies from the others. To prevent this the British manufacturer needs a closer knowledge of the needs of the Dominions, and the proposed information bureau would contribute to it; the products, likewise, of the Dominions ought to take preference over those of other countries provided they are equal to them, but the lack of intimate knowledge of these products acts against this. There will never be a finer site available for this purpose, and it would appear a very short sighted policy to neglect so golden an opportunity of cementing the Home land and all the Dominions into a stronger Empire.

PEACE, BUT FOR HOW LONG?

The Balkan Peace Treaty has been signed, and fervent hopes are being expressed on all sides that it will be definitive. But we are sceptical—and so are those who express the hopes, however sincere they may be. The settlement leaves Bulgaria with depleted territories and in a humbled position, while Servia, Greece, and Rumania have correspondingly reaped advantages and extended their boundaries. But we are not so much concerned with the new position of the pieces on the Balkan chessboard as with the results of the settlement and its circumstances. In the first place, the impotence of the Powers in dealing with this second war has been far too pronounced to pass in silence. Owing to their jealousies and their fear of offending each other, they allowed the Balkans once again to be drenched in blood, for had there been determined and united intervention not only would the fratricidal strife have been ended earlier, but the future would be more promising than, unfortunately, we can say it is to-day. What is the lesson which the weakness of Europe teaches? It is that the Balkan States having seen the impotence of the Concert of Europe will be less restrained in their ambitions and more determined to fight each other for place and power. And now that Greece, Rumania and Servia have shared the spoil it is only too possible that the peace will be found negligible and that as time goes on they will be squabbling and entriguing as before, with Turkey playing her old game of setting one against the other. It is not a happy prospect, and, despite the fervent expressions of hope which are coming from all sides, we fear that this shameful war has destroyed the possibility of a stable settlement in the near East.

Meanwhile, the signing of the treaty is being followed by interesting incidents which are not without their significance. Germany, of course, now commences to play the role of flatterer and the Kaiser is distributing honours and sending warm congratulatory telegrams. The Servian Premier at the banquet following the treaty-signing hoped that Rumania would ever remain the head of the nations they represented, and we only wonder how long this acknowledgment of King Charles's leadership will continue. There is no doubt that Bulgaria's waiving of her claim to Kavalla assisted materially in the concluding of the settlement, but in view of her declaration that she signed the treaty in the hope that the Russian and Austrian claims to revision would secure an improvement in her position it is important to watch how far that right will be insisted upon. According to the latest telegrams there is a disposition to believe that Russia and Austria will not press their preference for Bulgaria. It is curious that these two nations who have so long been eyeing each other with such suspicion should now stand in this relation to each other. But whether they insist upon a revision of the Treaty by the Powers or not, there will be dissatisfaction, for in the latter case Bulgaria will feel aggrieved in view of the avowed understanding on which she waived her claim on Kavalla. The last few months have indeed witnessed dramatic changes in the Balkans. Turkey was practically wiped off the map of Europe in the twinkling of an eye; Bulgaria rose to dizzy heights through her conquests—and fell as quickly as she had risen; and Rumania, cool, crafty, calculating, stepped in at the right moment and secured territory and power almost without an effort and without bloodshed. Then Turkey made a daring attempt to recover some of her lost ground and occupied Adrianople. It has been a dramatic, and sad story indeed. The future will provide a study no less interesting and, let us hope, less sordid, though as we have said, we are sceptical.

INDIAN TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

The obstruction of roads and footpaths is a nuisance, which is frequently met in Bombay, and one of our esteemed contemporaries bewails its existence with painful persistence. However Bombay apparently is far from being the only or even the worst sufferer in India. In Calcutta, the city which prides itself so much on its alleged superiority to Bombay and other small stations, the nuisance would seem to be worse than it is here. Not only are Calcutta's streets dirtier, but they must be even more impassable than our own, judging by the report which Sir Frederick Halliday has recently issued. And the situation gets little better in spite of strenuous activity on the part of the police. Since 1908 the number of road obstruction cases, in a year we presume, has risen from 6604 to 24,564, but the Commissioner of Police has to admit that commensurate results in the diminution of road and footpath obstruction have not been obtained by this very large increase in prosecutions. Several causes are suggested why so little improvement is made. One is the inadequate provision of places where bullock-carts can be housed, another is the insufficiency of spaces where sweetmeat and other street vendors can carry on their trade, and in the bazar leisurely and out-of-date methods of unloading large consignments of merchandise do much to block the thoroughfares. The Commissioner has to confess that he can do nothing with effect until these handicaps are removed. A more remarkable case of congestion than this even is seemingly to be found in Quetta, and is disclosed by the very unusual order, which has been recently issued to the troops Apparently there are none or few foot-paths, so that every one walks in the road, with the result that the streets are so crowded as to cause danger to traffic. Accordingly the officer commanding the station has found it necessary to order soldiers, when walking out, not to walk more than two abreast.

THE RIVALRY IN ARMAMENTS.

When the increase in Russia's programme of armaments was announced in June, we deprecated the bellicose tone in which the Russian Minister of War emphasised the need of the extensive proposals, but at the same time pointed out that it would hardly lessen the tension of European affairs, and that it was not to be expected that the Triple Alliance would allow the new programme to go unchallenged. It is now stated that the contemplated increase in the Austrian army will exceed one and a half milliards of kronen (£62,500,00), while the naval estimates are also to be increased. It is also stated that the French Minister of Marine will shortly introduce Bills authorizing the acceleration of the their naval programme. It is not without reason to believe that our allies in coming to this decision have borne in mind that our own naval programme is only being advanced and not increased, in view of the fact that the Canadian offer of battleships has been temporarily suspended.

COALING STATIONS.

A naval matter which calls for more attention than the Admiralty has hitherto bestowed upon it—at least in recent years—is the armament of our coaling stations abroad. Such places as Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden, are well armed, the latest things in guns having been mounted in the batteries of the first two named fortresses, and Aden is pretty secure against seaward attack. But there are other stations where the batteries which guard them could be materially strengthened, and Singapore is one of primary importance, it being the gate of the Pacific. Yet its harbour is none too well guarded against seaward attack. It is true that some time ago additional and more modern guns were mounted, but more could be done in that direction yet. Hongkong too could be improved, and such smaller places as the Seychelles and Labuan, which are only coaling depots could be put in a state of defence with much advantage to our fleet in war time in those seas.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 6 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Secretary of State has now sanctioned the scheme for a Pasteur Institute in Rangoon. The local Government has given a grant of two acres of land in Sudder Bazaar for the site and the work of construction will be put in hand at once.

MILITARY MATTERS.

CANTEENS AND INSTITUTES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 25.

Commanding officers have been invited to give their views on a proposal put forward, I understand, on the initiative of Major-General Clayton, with a view to revising the present system of Canteen and Institute supply. In effect it contemplates the advance of £80,000 from the profits made by the South African Garrison Institutes Committee to extend the system to this country, where it is suggested the Canteen and Mess Co-operative Society would be a suitable agency to undertake the working. The advantages claimed are that the sale price of the goods could thus be reduced, whilst at the same time the surpluses available for distribution to corps would be greater, and the share of each unit participating would be considerably in excess of the amount now received from contractors as rebate. The success of the working of the S. A. G. I. is quoted in support of these statements. The value of this as evidence will, however, be largely discounted by the fact that conditions in South Africa, especially at the time the undertaking was originally organized, differed considerable from those obtaining in the United Kingdom, and the necessity as well as the advantage of the creation of creating a vast monopoly may well be questioned, especially as it will be hard to persuade those most concerned, that it is not a State monopoly. There exists very keen competition for the contracts for the supply of messes, canteens and institutes and this has the natural effect of controlling prices. In the absence, therefore, of more detailed information than is at present available it is not easy to say where and how the necessity has arisen for a departure from the policy of non-interference in commercial enterprises by state organisations. Needless to say the purveyers at the larger military stations are protesting, and the Aldershot shop-keepers even go so far as to foretell that Aldershot Town will practically cease to exist if the scheme be put into practice. If, however, the proposal could be relied on to effect all that is claimed for it and the benefits to the men could be assured, together with their appreciation of the means by which the seed was attained, a considerable reduction in the number of those who at present make a living out of the soldier man could be faced with equanimity and lies with those who are pressing forward the scheme to prove that the benefits will be real and tangible and not exist only on paper in the prospectus. If I mistake not a somewhat similar proposal was exhaustively considered some ten years ago in India, and the Simla archives should show the reasons which led to the project being shelved.

BISLEY.

The competition for the United Service Cup at Bisley was marked by the absence of the Territorial and Yeomanry teams, although entered under the published conditions. It is understood, that this action was taken by the Territorial team as a protest against the revised conditions, as modified on the suggestion of the War Office, and that the Yeomanry acted in sympathy with them. The line taken by these teams is far from having the approval of the Territorials generally, and in no way represents the views of the Force on the endeavours of the War Office to introduce more practical conditions for service competitions. The moving spirit in the matter is generally supposed to have been a full private in the Territorials who by reason of his skill in finding the bull's eye under certain conditions holds a prominent position in the Territorial team and therefore adjudged himself competent to take this method of expressing dissent from the alterations introduced, despite the fact that the entries had been made under those conditions and acceptance of them thereby signified. It is especially unfortunate that this should have taken place at a time, when a joint committee of N. R. A. and of the War Office have been sitting with a view to settling the differences, which have, to a certain degree, existed between these two bodies. Any one who is not wilfully blind to the conditions involved in modern musketry must be well aware that the regulations for Bisley competitions generally must, in the nature of things, submit to the same process of evolution and progress as rifles and ammunition. Although this broad principle may be regarded as accepted, much still remains to be worked out in the matter of details. The joint committee has still to continue its labours, and no announcement of future policy can be expected for some time. Ill-conceived action in the matter of changes that have been introduced is as much out of place, as the comments on hypothetical changes, which have found their way into the press; and there is no fact behind the anticipations in which certain writers have indulged, of the early demise of the National Rifle Association. For fifty odd years the Association has done excellent work; it may have got into a groove, and that groove may lead to an end which may not be the best in the interest of the Empire, but if that be so, it is an insult to the Council to imagine that they are incapable of seeing for themselves, and making the changes necessitated by modern conditions. The Council is composed of experienced men, in whom all reasonable people have the utmost confidence. There are, of course, a certain number of those who represent reactionary thought, but, according to their light, they are honestly urging what they consider best in the interests of rifle shooting. But it requires little consideration to see that they preach a creed outworn, and that sooner or later, sooner for choice, the changes they now oppose will not only be introduced, but introduced with their support. In the meantime action such as was taken by the Territorial teams in the United Service Cup Competition is to be deprecated. It has served no useful purpose and has exposed the team to unpleasant remarks about being afraid to meet the Regulars and Navy on equal terms. Needless to say, the remarks are groundless, but the team have only themselves, or their Captain, to thank for having incurred gibes that after all are only the logical deduction from their action.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the War Office to alter the artillery changes notified in Army order No. 220 of this year, by which 15 field Batteries, almost all of old creation and with distinguished records of service in the field, will be compelled to exchange their numbers, records, digest of services, and, so far as can be ascertained, the plate which records their services, and the funds which they may have accumulated with fifteen other Batteries, many of which are of comparatively recent raising. Strange as it may seem to those who are primarily responsible for the order there exists strong *esprit de corps* in Batteries apart from and in addition to the *esprit de corps* of the Regiment. Each battery has its own history and it is when lecturing or talking on incidents drawn from that history that officers gain the keenest interest from their men. As regards plate and funds it requires no demonstration, that the transfer is justly unpopular. The greatest part of the funds in any battery is the result of a tour of service in India. There is not much opportunity for accumulating funds at Home stations, and the transfer of these to a personnel that has had nothing to do with their collection is regarded as robbery, pure and simple. And when it is all said and done the saving that will be effected by the State by not transferring the personnel, in the same way as is regularly carried out in the case of foreign reliefs, is very small and the cost might well be set against the economy effected by the reductions which led to those changes. The disbandment of six Batteries should have made more than sufficient funds available at once for carrying out the transfer without in any way prejudicing the recurrent saving in the future. It is to be hoped that the matter will be reconsidered, and that on reconsideration it will be found that the so-called impracticable with a small amount of expenditure will become quite practicable.

AIRCRAFT AND THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association held this week at Brighton, Lieutenant-Colonel Donegal read an interesting paper in which he dealt with the probable uses of aircraft in medical services in the field. He gave many reasons why in his opinion the airship would in the not very far-distant future take the place of the ambulance train. Unless progress in airship construction was very rapid in the next few years, their use would probably at first be restricted to the conveyance of setting up cases, lying down, or cot cases continuing to be dealt with as at present. This restriction would, however, only be temporary pending the development of the size and comfort of the car to admit of cot cases being conveyed as conveniently and more expeditiously and smoothly than at present in sufficient numbers each trip to make it a practicable proposition. The aeroplane would find its best use in the conveyance of medical assistance to distant points, at which the ordinary service required reinforcement, or where a sudden emergency had arisen for which provision had not been made. In this connection he described a large biplane which had been built for the purpose with accommodatoin for three besides the pilot. In order to be ready for all contingencies the machine was fitted with an operating table. The airship ambulance would have much to recommend it for use with expeditions on the Indian frontier, where the lines of communication run through rough and rugged country and the best of ambulance conveyances beyond rail road fall far short of modern ideas of comfort. With the long range of effective action possessed by the rigid, or even the semi rigid type, the airship could remain at the base in its hangar, until summoned by wire, or wireless, when the patients were ready for transfer. The double trip, there and back, would be well within its powers of keeping the air and it would have no requirements to be met at the front entailing additional strain on the land transport service; in fact on the trip forward there would be spare carrying capacity available, for which the medical officers at the front would if consulted, doubtless be able to indicate a useful load. Fresh vegetables, for instance—other than the potatoes and onions of Commissariat issue—are always much appreciated in hospitals—and elsewhere in places and at times when no local supplies are procurable.

FOR DESERT WORK.

In the meantime the French have been experimenting with a winged car for desert transports, where deep sand rendered propulsion by driving wheels impossible. The car was designed and built by the aviation establishment at Biskra and successfully completed a journey of 300 miles carrying two staff officers, half of the distance being covered in one forenoon. It is not quite clear what advantages occur from the hybrid, or wherein it is more effective for the power developed than an airship. Possibly it is contrived "a double debt to pay" and can run as a motor-car on surfaces that are suitable, and only depends on its wings on sandy stretches, and as it then skims without rising, it may be considered suitable for the use of staff officers who have not graduated in aviation, and of inspecting generals who have an old world prejudice for terra firma.

NAVAL MATTERS.

On the conclusion of the naval manœuvres, a powerful squadron of armoured ships will leave for the West Indies to remain in those waters. The squadron will be based on Bermuda and return to England only in the summer to take part in the annual naval exercises. This is a development in the Admiralty policy as initiated in the Fisher regime and not a departure from it as has been suggested. It is the logical outcome of the change in the constitution and organization of the Training Squadron, which has now been transferred to Queenstown and its cruisers confined to Home waters. The three small cruisers of the Apollo type which have recently been doing duty on the old North America and West Indies station, whilst adequate for patrol and fishery duties, could not in any way be regarded as fitly representing Imperial interests in those waters, especially in view of the opening of the Panama Canal next year. That event will add to the commercial and strategic importance of the West Indian Islands, and it is only right that steps should be taken that the British flag

(Continued on page 8.)

BULGARIAN BITTERNESS.

DEPRESSED FEELING IN SOFIA.

"MACEDONIA WILL BE SOAKED IN BLOOD."

PROBLEM OF TURKEY.

STILL DETERMINED TO RETAIN ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Aug 11.

Since it appears tolerably clear that there will be no revision of the Bukharest Treaty, the tone of the newspapers in Sofia indicates the extreme of depression and bitterness. The treaty is described as 'the iniquity perpetrated at Bukharest." The papers say that the present peace can only perpetuate disorders, and that Macedonia will be soaked in blood in the possibly not distant future.

Information from various sources indicates Turkey's determination to retain Adrianople. Turkey retains a large force there, while Bulgaria has agreed to demobilize.

Rumania, with the loss of scarcely a single man, has gained an extension of territory exceeding her fondest hopes. She has secured complete predominance in the Balkans.

It is inferred, from an exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and the King of Rumania, that Rumania acted first and last under his guidance and concurrence.

Replying to the Powers' representations, Turkey declares that she endeavoured to comply with the protocol drawn up in London, but that the Bulgarian atrocities forced her to take action with a view to saving the Mussulman survivors elsewhere. She says she has confined herself to re-occupying territory strictly necessary to ensure the safety of the capital. The reply makes no mention of Adrianople.

RUMANIA'S TRIUMPH.

CLEVER STATECRAFT OF KING CHARLES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rumania's triumph in the settlement of the Balkan question is shown by the exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and King Charles, the speech of M. Pasitch at the banquet in Bukharest, and the tributes of the German inspired press to the clever and energetic statecraft of King Charles.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and the inspired *Lokal-Anzeiger* take for granted that the peace will be definitive.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* describes the Austrian and Russian claim for the revision of the Treaty as superfluous, declaring that the ownership of Kavalla is not a question of European importance.

The French Press hopes that the peace will be definitive, and is confident that Russia will not press her sentimental preference for Bulgaria, as Kavalla is rather a Mediterranean than a Balkan problem, thus specially affecting France.

It is noteworthy that the Vienna Press now hopes that the Bukharest settlement will be allowed to stand without interference by the Powers. It says that Rumania suggested the revision of the declaration with the object of facilitating Bulgaria's renunciation of Kavalla.

The conclusion of peace is welcomed enthusiastically in Belgrade and Cetinje.

The Kaiser has also conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Crown Prince of Greece.—Reuter.

BALKAN DECORATIONS.

BULGARIAN JEALOUSY.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 10.

The King has conferred high decorations on the Greek, Montenegrin, and Servian delegates.

The Bulgarians have asked whether any distinctions are to be conferred on them after the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Rumanian losses in the campaign were five killed.—Reuter.

WARFARE IN CHINA.

REBELS DEFEATED AT WUSUNG.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

The Government moved a force of 2,500 men down the river on Saturday and another strong contingent on Sunday. All landed to the north of the Settlements. A force of one thousand men drove the rebels in upon the Wusung forts.

The Government troops suffered no loss; the rebels had two wounded

The Wusung forts are reported to be short of ammunition.

Chungking has announced its independence, but it is believed that Szechuan as a whole is loyal.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 10.

The P. and O "Salsette" with the outward mails of Aug. 1 left here for Bombay at 6 p. m.

The P. and O. "Mooltan" with the mails for Colombo and Australia left at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

KAISER AND TRADE.

HIS MERCHANTS' PLACE IN THE SUN.

LUEBECK, Aug. 11.

The Kaiser, in a speech in the Town Hall here, thanked the merchants of the Hanseatic cities, for ensuring German trade and industry a place in the world, for which other States envied them. His Majesty said he would do his utmost to protect the merchant abroad, so that he might keep his proper place in the sun. He added:—"The German merchants' enemy is my enemy. May God grant that German trade will develop in peace, under His protection!"—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST NEW YORK GOVERNOR.

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Sulzer categorically denies that he used campaign funds for speculation. He acknowledges that certain "campaign" cheques were deposited in his personal account, but says that he afterwards paid the amounts to the Campaign Committee.—Reuter.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sulzer, Governor of New York, has been charged with speculating wholesale with electoral funds, and a committee of the New York Legislature is now investigating the case and examining stockbrokers and others. Mr. Sulzer avers that the action is due merely to malice on the part of Tammany.

A NATIONAL DANGER.

SERIOUS WARNING FROM MEDICAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Dermatology and Forensic Medicine Sections of the Medical Congress have passed a resolution calling upon the Governments of the countries represented to institute a system of confidential notification of venereal disease, and to make systematic provision for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided, said he was most hopeful that the request for a Royal Commission to investigate and recommend steps to combat venereal disease would be granted. He emphasised the anomaly of the State enforcing the notification of infectious diseases, and yet failing to lift a finger to protect the nation from a disease more ruthless than the Destroying Angel.

Major French, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, said that the innocent were the most numerous victims of the disease, which, if not controlled, would endanger the existence of the country. He referred to the efficacy of the Cantonment Act in India.

Dr. Douglas White advocated the sending of lecturers to public schools and colleges to teach the dangers of the disease.

A copy of the manifesto, which appeared in the papers of July 22, was circulated among the delegates.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOTHA'S WARNING

NECESSITY OF CAPITAL TO SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, AUG. 10.

General Botha, in a speech with regard to the recent crisis, appealed for the establishment of better relations between employer and employed. He pointed out the danger threatening the labourer and the community in general, if capital were frightened out of South Africa.

He foreshadowed a reconstitution of the Cabinet and an increase in the number of portfolios.

He further paid a tribute to the behaviour of the troops and police in the recent disturbances in face of great provocation.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

A Johannesburg message, dated July 26, states:—

The Government, after conferring with the representatives of the workers, has decided not to agree to the demand that May 1 and July 4 (the date of the recent sanguinary encounter at Johannesburg) shall be recognised as public holidays. It also refuses to repeal the law prohibiting meetings and legalising the employment of force to suppress disturbances, and it refuses to call a special session of Parliament to deal with the situation, although it offers to appoint a Commission consisting of two owners and two employees, with an independent chairman selected by the Government, to deal with the majority of the men's demands. A separate Commission will be appointed to deal with the case of the railwaymen, but it is probable that the most important of their demands will be conceded outright.

The Government's attitude has created an unfavourable impression among the Labour delegates, and a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

The mine-owners have agreed to recognise the trade unions, and to grant the men an annual vacation of 10 days, as well as an eight-hours' working day, with a half-hour for winding.

THE ENVOY TO MEXICO.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Lind has started for Mexico.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Lind has arrived safely at Mexico City.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

SUFFRAGE RIOT.

CHARGE BY MOUNTED POLICE.

MOCKERY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Suffragettes interrupted a service in Westminster Abbey yesterday, introducing in the Litany a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Subsequently, there were scenes of wild disorder in Whitehall, following a meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Mounted police charged the crowd, and seventeen arrests were made, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was out on licence.

[An interesting account of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's recent activities has been received since the mail. While a suffragette demonstration against the Cat and Mouse Act was being held in Trafalgar Square on July 27 she caused a sensation. The licence, on which she had been released from prison in consequence of her health having broken down as a result of self-imposed starvation, had expired, and it was expected the police would re-arrest her before she could make a speech. She eluded the detectives, however, by dressing in shabby clothes, and made a dramatic appearance at the Nelson monument.

In the course of an inflammatory harangue, she declared that her motto was "Deeds, not words," and she urged her hearers to proceed to the Prime Minister's house in Downing-street. She jumped into the midst of her bodyguard of East End youths, and attempted to head a march to Downing-street.

Mounted and unmounted police, concealed in Old Scotland Yard, promptly broke the procession up, and arrested 12 women (including Miss Pankhurst), and 11 men. Violent scenes took place, and walking sticks and umbrellas were freely used upon the police.

Miss Pankhurst, with her hair hanging down her back, had to be carried to the police station. In the charge room she seized a foot rule, used for measuring prisoners, and smashed several windows. She then asked for a glass of water, and upon her request being complied with she flung the glass and its contents through a window.

She was afterwards allowed out again, her release being signalised by the riot which occurred yesterday as reported above.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whose physical condition has been very critical, is improving. A young girl was selected out of many volunteers for the blood transfusion operation.]

FRENCH NAVY.

AN EXPEDITED PROGRAMME.

PARIS, Aug. 10.

The *Matin* states that the Minister of Marine will shortly introduce Bills, authorising the laying-down in January, 1914, of a fifth Dreadnought and the beginning of the construction of scouts, which should not have been undertaken until 1919.—Reuter.

THE LATE MRS. SEELY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mrs. Seely died in giving birth to a daughter. The death and the birth were announced simultaneously.

RUSSIAN AGENT IN MONGOLIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.

The Russian representative at Urga has been raised to the rank of Diplomatic Agent accredited to the Mongolian Government.—Reuter.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO DEPRESSED MISSION SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by an A. D. C., visited the school of the Depressed Mission Society this morning.

At the school, to receive Her Excellency, were Dr. Harold Mann, president of the Poona branch of the Mission; Mr. Shinde, general secretary; the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Mr. Chorpari, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs Turnbull, Mrs. Paranjpe, Lady Bhandarkar, Professor Wren and others.

Lady Willingdon made a thorough inspection of the premises, and afterwards was present at an entertainment in a shamiana in the small compound of the school, when two Indian married women, former pupils, sang, and the children performed various drills. Her Excellency left after being garlanded and accepting a bouquet, and the children were granted a holiday in honour of the visit.

MRS. WADIA FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug 11.

In the case of assault brought by A. Mirza, agent for cinema films, against "Sir" Mark Anton, Mrs. Eleanora Wadia and others, the Chief Presidency Magistrate found two of the accused guilty and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused (Mrs. Wadia) to pay a fine of Rs.5 or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment. Both the accused paid the fines. The other accused in the case were acquitted.

STORM AT MOULMEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

A terrific storm broke over Moulmein on Saturday, when damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees was done to property and one life was lost. Trees were uprooted, the roof of several houses were blown off and the godowns of Messrs. Steel Bros. and three or four other firms were damaged.

DEATH OF SIR A PEERBHOY.

BOMBAY MERCHANT PRINCE.

A CAREER OF COMMERCE AND PHILANTHROPY.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the well-known Borah merchant and contractor of Bombay, which occurred last night at his residence on Malabar Hill. Sir Adamji had been suffering from pneumonia for the last three weeks.

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was a distinguished member of the Dawoodi Borah community and came of humble though respectable, parents. He was born in 1846 at Dhoraji, a town of Gondal State in Kathyawar. Owing to the limited means of his parents Sir Adamji started life with only an elementary education. He was possessed of all the distinguishing traits of his community—love of enterprise and commerce, patient and plodding. When he was only 17 he prevailed upon his father to leave Dhoraji and come to Bombay which since was the scene of his enterprising zeal.

Sir Adamji commenced business as a poultry trader, but he soon became a contractor to Government, specially to the Military Department. At first he succeeded in securing only small contracts in camp equipments to the Bombay Arsenal but carried them out with great satisfaction.

Those were the days when Bombay-made tents were held in utter disrepute and consequently Sir Adamji had an uphill task in bringing them up to the high standard of excellence and efficiency required by the officials. He brought to Bombay skilful tent-makers from wherever he could get them, sank his own capital in the industry, and personally watched and supervised every detail of the work in its various stages. Thus he succeeded in turning out tents that were acceptable to Government.

Side by side with the making of tents he started another very useful and lucrative industry in the shape of a tannery at Sion, and soon added to it harness, saddlery, and boot departments. He was the principal supplier of boots to the troops who fought in the Chitral, Afridi and Tirah expeditions.

For many years he held contracts for the supply of leather to the arsenals in Bombay and Madras. His keen foresight and commercial calculation were so exact and unerring that in every business he started and carried on he could make immense profits.

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy rendered many valuable services to Government and earned the good will and confidence of many a Government officer. He amassed his vast fortune by great industry untiring energy and self denial. He was also remarkable for his discerning philanthropy and practical piety and his sympathy for the needy and the helpless took a generous and uncstentatious shape. His public and private charities were too numerous to mention and they aggregate to lakhs of rupees covering a large area extending from his native town to Bombay and reaching as far as Kerballa in Asiatic Turkey and Mecca in Arabia. The services he rendered to the Borah Mahomedans in particular and the Bombay public in general at the time of the breaking out of plague in Bombay are worthy tributes to his character.

Though he took no great part in municipal affairs his life was one of public spirit and fellow-feeling, and could not long remain unrecognised by Government. Accordingly in 1897 he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the official year. On this occasion he was presented with an address by the public of Bombay, which took this opportunity of publicly recognising his munificent acts. The holy title of "Ruffudin" (climax of religion) was conferred on him by the then spiritual head of the Dawoodi Borah community, and he was also entertained by the members of his community, led by the spiritual head.

At the time of the King's visit in 1905 (as Prince of Wales) he was further recognized, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him.

His larger enterprises connected with the progress of the city are the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, Tardeo, and the Matheran Railway. The latter project was started in September 1904. It was completed in fourteen months at a cost of nearly ten lakhs, In the whole of India this has been the only branch railway line that has asked for no guarantee from Government or the principal railway.

Sir Adamji leaves behind him a large family and a big circle of friends to mourn his loss.

KARACHI MOSQUE INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

About five o'clock last evening, a European railway officer proceeded with some coolies to a mosque in Macleod Road, Karachi, near the City railway station, situated within the grounds of the Railway Police lines, and used chiefly by Mahomedan railway policemen and also by the general public Apparently the mosque was regarded by the railway authorities, whether rightly or wrongly, as an unlawful encroachment, and the order was to demolish it. The European officer set his men to work, and in a very short time, as the mosque was only a very light structure, the work of demolition was quietly completed. Meanwhile, the news spread, and the excitement became intense; but the Mahomedan leaders exerted themselves to the utmost to control popular feeling, and with remarkable success. Early this morning, the Collector of Karachi, Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S, was informed of the occurrence, and without a moment's loss of time he visited the place, made searching inquiries on the spot, and there and then issued orders for the immediate restoration of the mosque. Ere long, coolies were seen at work and before the morning had passed, the mosque had been completely rebuilt. Everything is perfectly quiet again and the incident may be regarded as already abandoned.

BURDWAN FLOOD

PEOPLE STARVING IN TREES.

WATERS BEGINNING TO SUBSIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The flood at Burdwan has subsided partly and stories of distress and suffering are reaching Calcutta from all parts of the district. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage to life and property until the floods completely subside, but from the nature and extent of the floods it is estimated that over three hundred villages have been washed away and the loss of human life and cattle is enormous. The privation endured by many of the inhabitants was terrible, large numbers having spent two days in trees or on the roofs of houses without drink, or food, or shelter from the driving rains. How the flood affected the outlying villages is not yet known, and great anxiety is felt. Those parts of Burdwan town, which were above the water line, presented the appearance of a matchwood city, which had suffered a heavy and protracted cannonade. The approximate number of people, who have taken shelter in the station and on dry lands is fifteen hundred to two thousand. The district and railway authorities, the Maharaja of Burdwan and the philanthropic societies are working hard in saving life, rescuing people and distributing food and clothes. Six elephants and a number of boats are engaged in the rescue work. A relief fund was started in Calcutta yesterday to raise subscriptions, and Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot. A committee has sent with the permission of the District Magistrate twenty volunteers with food to Burdwan. Railway officers and men, all Government servants, private individuals and volunteers, are working hard in the rescue of the people.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

A railway bridge was washed away. The police at Sheoraputy having wired for boats and a special train with a number of dinghies left for that station last night. The boats are intended to rescue stranded inhabitants of Tarkeswar and neighbouring stations.

It is reported by the refugees that the famous shrine of Siva has been completely submerged.

The breach between Garh, Jaipur and Jhalda on the Purulia Ranchi branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway has been repaired and through communication has been restored.

Opinions diverge greatly as to the real extent of the Burdwan flood. It is authoritatively announced that there had been little or no loss of life, but with equal confidence is the statement made that the mortality list must be extensive. Owing to the state of the flood no proper investigation was possible up to last evening but the recovery is reported of two dead bodies. Whether the death roll is heavy or slight can only be ascertained when the waters leave the whole area. Heavy or slight however, there can be no doubt that there would have been terrible disaster had not the authorities acted promptly on a timely warning.

At mid-day, on Sunday, the waters began to subside and by noon yesterday the flood had dropped some three feet. Relief measures were at once taken. The District Magistrate (Mr. D. H. Wares) was indefatigable in his efforts and the Maharajahdhiraj of Burdwan, who was in Burdwan at the time of the flood rendered yeoman service. Public buildings were utilised as relief centres, and elephants and boats as transport. The approximate number of people, who have taken shelter in the station and on the drying lands between the station and the town is from fifteen hundred to two thousand. In addition there are large numbers in the pucca houses.

The number of elephants engaged in the rescue work is six and aid is being rendered by boats.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Regarding the casualties in the Damoder disaster, although, it seems, many lives must have been lost, no bodies have yet been recovered. This is accounted for by the fact that the flood burst with tremendous force and it is expected that the bodies of the victims have been carried many miles away. The wife of a railway official said, in an interview "It was a harrowing sight from the upper storey of our house whither we had retired owing to the lower rooms being under water. We watched the native huts collapse one after another, taking whole families down with them. The cries of the drowning were terrible to hear, and we could see them struggling for a time, but they soon disappeared beneath the surface". After hearing authenticated accounts of this description, one cannot doubt that the loss of life has been heavy.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

Owing to the floods, the wheat and seed traffic, which is very heavy at this time of the year, has had to be practically suspended, as have also shipments of import goods for up-country, other than salt and sugar.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway have arranged to bring all coal, etc., for shipment at the docks by their route, and for this purpose their ferry will be employed night and day.

The E. I. R. traffic will be diverted via Naihati.

Tarkeshvar is isolated, the line being breached and wires destroyed. With great difficulty, some boats were got across on Monday with provisions for the inhabitants who were threatened with starvation.

MINE DISASTER.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED BY STREAM BURSTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A report has reached Calcutta that a terrible disaster has occurred at the Jamodoba mine, where a service stream burst through the workings, and there was at once a wild rush for safety. Seven men, however, are reported to be drowned. The Magistrate and the Mines' Inspector are on the spot, but the bodies cannot be recovered for some weeks as there is so much water in the mine that it will take at least a month to pump out the workings.

POONA SEASON.

SPORT AND GAIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The visitor to Poona this year must be struck by the number of new houses which are springing up. Poona residents are beginning to be disgusted at the extortionate rents they are charged. These far exceed what one has to pay up-country. In Poona one is considered lucky indeed to be able to discover a small house for under a hundred rupees per mensem, and outside a presidency town where would one be called upon to pay as much for similar accommodation. It seems all the more strange when one realizes that Poona is one of the very few Cantonments in India where houses are rented the whole year, instead of as in up country stations just for the cold weather months. I always rather sympathize with the bungalow owners in the up-country Cantonment who has his rent fixed at so much a month and is obliged to take this amount during the cold weather with the knowledge that in the hot weather there is a good chance that his bungalow will remain empty and he will get no rent for five months. The chief feature of the new houses strikes one as being the size and number of the stables that they build. In one house alone I counted no less than fifteen stables. Perhaps this augurs well for the racing in the ensuing years, which latterly has not been kept up to what it was five years ago.

Just now Poona society is busy rehearsing and planning various entertainments in aid of charities, etc., there is a bazaar coming off next week which is to be held at the Central Gymnasium for two days, in aid of the Panch Howd Mission. Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to open it the first day, and Lady Barrett the second. It is to be on a rather large scale. I understand there will be numerous side shows and a cinematograph. A great many leading ladies in the station are helping, and it ought to attract a large number, in spite of the nameless terror a bazaar always has for the sterner sex, who go with their pockets full of cash and generally come away wondering what they have got in exchange for it. But they may cheer up this year as they are to be saved from all this All they have to do at the cafe chantant, which takes place on September 10th in aid of the Sassoon Hospital, is to pay Rs.5 instead of Rs.3 and buy an indemnity ticket and thus when a fair seller comes up and in a most persuasive way tries to make them buy her goods for double what they are worth, they have only to produce their indemnity ticket and so they are safe. This scheme will, I feel sure, be a very popular one.

HUNTING.

On Tuesday a small field of about 25 met the Master at Yerowda, the following ladies being present: Lady Barrett, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Morris, Mrs Sweeny, Miss Cahill, and Miss Couchman. Moving off from the meet the Master first drew blank the right branch of the nullah that runs from Kalas to the Sisters. Stopping half a mile short of the Sisters he commenced to draw back down the main nullah towards Kalas. After going some two miles in this direction hounds picked up a line which they carried somewhat spasmodically back again towards the Eastern Sister where scent gave out. Drawing south hounds picked up the line of a jack about a mile from the Alandi Road. He gave us a short run of under ten minutes when hounds ran into him and killed in the open. Moving away from the kill across the Alandi Road a fox was soon afoot which gave a good run for some 25 minutes over some excellent country between the Alandi and Nasik roads. The going near the Sisters had been a trifle boggy, one sportsman coming sadly to grief in trying to cross a nullah, but here we had firm grass to gallop over. Scent had improved and everyone was surprised that hounds could not own a line when, towards the end of the run, hounds having checked, the fox was viewed about 300 yards away and they were taken to the spot at once. By this time it was getting late and the Master trotted back to the meet which was about 3 1-2 miles away. On Thursday we had one of the best mornings of the season, a field of nearly 70 met the Master at Kalas. A draw was first made to the right of the Alandi Road along the nullah that runs between Kalas and Temple Hill. Hounds were soon on the line of a jack which took them at a great pace across the swamp that lies to the north of the jail, then slightly left-handed towards the Aga Khan's Bungalow. Swinging still more to the left he set his mask for a thickly wooded nullah that crossed the Ahmednagar road about the 7th mile from Poona. But this refuge he never reached, hounds running into him close to the road just beyond the sixth mile stone. The pace of this run was very fast and three-quarters of the field were well behind hounds. The run lasted 17 minutes without a check The brush was presented to Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt, and the mask to Colonel Gaunt.

Drawing back towards the meet hounds soon had a fox afoot and we had a very pretty hunting run of over forty minutes, the fox urging round inside two square miles of country. Two or three times hounds lost him but always to find him again and eventually they ran into him "bet-to-the-world" in a clump of prickly pear. The brush was presented to Mrs. Mayer and the mask to Mr. Wilson, the first whip. This makes the second fox that Captain Tim Lucas (the Master) has accounted for this season, and he duly celebrated the occasion by giving a breakfast after the hunt at the Club at which I understand the toast of "more foxes" was drunk more than once and with considerable fervour.

On Saturday a field of between twenty and thirty met at the 8th milestone on the Bombay road and had four runs of varying length after foxes, but it was discovered that it is one thing to hunt them across the nullahs and grass country but a different thing when it comes to crops a foot high and as a result of the foxes taking refuge in the crops hounds were unable to bring any of them to book. Most of the morning was spent in the Vale of Tears which as usual held more foxes than was convenient, hounds frequently changing from one to another.

(Continued on page 8.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FRUIT COMMISSION.

DEFENCE SERVICE SHIRKERS

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, July 23.

The progress report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government to enquire into the production, distribution, marketing, and exportation of Australian fruit contains some rather noteworthy statements. The bulk of the refrigerated space on oversea steamers available for the fruit trade of the principal fruit-exporting States of Tasmania and Victoria is controlled by two firms, and complaints were made by witnesses that they have been either driven out of the trade altogether by this combination or compelled to make terms with it. In Western Australia the export fruit trade has been much hampered by frequent inability to secure space on vessels except when pace reserved in Victoria had not been completely utilised. Even when professedly advantageous terms are offered to the grower the benefit is less than appears, because he is compelled to consign to firms who are the London or Hamburg representatives of the persons controlling that space Out of the profits made by the selling agents in London most of their Australian representatives, it is further alleged, receive a rebate or return commission, usually of 3d. per case. It is claimed that this rebate should be credited to the grower, rather than to the Australian agents of the European brokers. With a view to securing freedom to the grower together with the rebates which now do not reach him, it is suggested by the Commission that the Government should contract with the steamship companies for the whole of the necessary space, and allot it pro rata, according to the requirements of the growers in the several States, and the opinion of Mr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the State Rivers Commission, is quoted as favoring the establishment of a Government agency to the main work in connection with export trade in fruit. It is difficult to believe, however, that the case is so desperate as to necessitate the establishment of a Commonwealth line of steamers to do all the transport work, at a capital cost of which the majority of the Commissioners favoring that drastic expedient appear to be not duly mindful. The project is opposed in a minority report as one not warranted by the circumstances.

FREE VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX.

Smallpox continues in Sydney, having been imported it is now said from New Zealand. The new cases ar reported to be of a milder type but it has been arranged that free lymph shall be supplied to all public vaccinations; that is to say, all district medical officers throughout the State, and also those medical men who attend country hospitals, which are subsidised by the Government. The precise terms of the official circular issued to all these medical men are:—"As you are aware, all children up to the age of seven years are, under the Vaccination Act, entitled to free vaccination by public vaccinators. A large section of the community over the age of seven years has not been vaccinated, and I have to inform you that all such persons are to be vaccinated free on applying to you in your capacity of public vaccinator, on the following conditions:—(a) Lymph for the purpose will be supplied to you free; (b) all those cases of successful vaccination must be noticed to this office giving the name, age, and place of birth of the patient; (c) for each case so notified a fee of 1s. will be paid to you." In addition to these medical officers, the Commissioner of Public Health is at present in communication with outside medical practitioners who are being asked to undertake similar duties at the same remuneration. The Commissioner anticipates that many outside practitioners will agree to do so, but it will be some days before he will be in a position to announce to the public their names and addresses.

DEFENCE SERVICE SHIRKERS.

There was a strange gathering of defendants on Wednesday morning at the Fremantle Police Court. They were just 100—of a type altogether different to those upon whom the laws of their country pass frequent judgment. Dressed, by far the greater number in work-a-day clothes, some in khaki, and a few in costumes that suggested the apprentice's bench, they seemed like schoolboys in an unfamiliar setting. So, indeed a great number of them were. They were defaulters, truants of the defence service, and this was the grand round-up at which they were all to be prosecuted for failing to make themselves "efficient" as defence units during the past year. It was curious to note the occupations set down on the charge-sheet opposite the names. "Schoolboy" predominated, but there were the representatives of many callings. Some had signed themselves as labourer, others were fitters, clerks, and shop assistants. There was an assistant store man, and office boys in plenty, and apprentices of all the trades. They set up a bustle of conversation waiting for the Court to open. The topics of discussion were the amount of "time" one had to make up, whether it would be a heavy fine, and the hour when it would be necessary to begin the training that might very well have been done one year ago or two, for among them was a sprinkling of second-year offenders. Probably because the youth of Australia takes to the sea as readily as ducks to water, the Defence Department has had practically no trouble in enforcing the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Act so far as the navy is concerned, naval shirkers are few and far between. Very dutchers, however, is the case of the military trainees. A striking contrast between the attractions of the two branches of the defence service and the regard which the Australian boy has for his obligations under the Act, toward the one and the other, was the number of prosecutions against the military and against the naval defaulters of the district. Of the latter there were four only before the Court, and altogether during the year no more than seven have failed to put in the requisite number of hours of drill and training. Considerably over one-third of the 350 trainees in the 86A military area have failed to comply with the requirements of the Act. Summonses have been issued against 140 delinquents, some of whom, however, have left the State. In these case the summonses have been withdrawn and information will be sent to area officers in the centres to which the defaulters now are. Others who

(* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.)

are within the State have still to be served with a notice to appear before the Court.

HORSE AND CAMEL BREEDING.

A report dealing with horse and camel breeding furnished by Mr. A. Crawford, Inspector, was made available yesterday by the Minister for Lands and Agriculture. The report says "A commencement was made at the Jiggalong Paddocks approximately four years ago, 28 mares and one stallion being obtained. Up to December, 1912, the stock numbered 65 brood mares, 18 young animals, and three stallions. Very satisfactory progress has been reported during the past 12 months. It is anticipated that we shall get from 40 to 50 foals in the coming year. There are now about 100 mares for breeding, and the entires are a Clydesdale and a Shire. By legitimate mating the result will be animals of a medium draught type. The value of the young stock already in hand is within about £20 of the first cost of the original stock. The cost of the stock up to the present is about £800, and the young stock on hand is valued from £750 to £780. This coming year the first draft of young stock will be coming down either for departmental use or for sale. It is anticipated that in three or four years' time stock to the value of from £2,000 to £3,000 can be disposed of every year thereafter. "Our camel breeding operations at the same place are turning out very satisfactorily, and we are producing camels as fine as will be seen in any part of Western Australia. We are particulary anxious to breed stud bulls of the heavy draught type suitable for waggon work. These will be disposed of in such a manner that people will have an opportunity of improving the breed of camels here which for want of care and proper selection as a rule, are of a very poor class. There is no doubt that the camel has come to stay here, and must take the place of horses in the drier and further inland districts. The sooner the people realise that camles can be improved almost to the same extent that horses can, the better it will be, so that with firstclass animals a man will be able to do as much with ten camels as he is now able to do with 18 or 20 of the class generally used. The Government is setting a very good example in regard to what can be done for the improvement of these animals so essential for inland transport. At the Jiggalong paddocks we have about one hundred head valued at, approximately, £3,000. This is a matter which is likely to bring in a good amount of revenue. We have already been offered for one of our stud bulls £150 which will show how some of the animals are appreciated by outside breeders."

PURIFYING THE ELECTORAL ROLLS.

The Federal Government have decided to accept the assistance of political organisations in their endeavor to purify the electoral rolls. In making an announcement to that effect the Attorney-General (Mr. Irvine) expresses the belief that the rolls as at present compiled were overloaded particularly with names of people who had died. He said in all cases where there had been the slightest doubt as to the identity of a deceased person with the name on the roll, the practice had been to leave the name on the roll. Under the Act, an objection could be lodged to the retention of a name on the roll if a deposit of five shillings was made, and a further liability was imposed in certain circumstances. The result had been that that particular portion of the Act had practically been a dead letter. Then the arrangement by which the police were utilised in cleansing the rolls had not always been effective. On the other hand political organisations made it their business to ascertain who was entitled to be enrolled, and the Government had decided to allow them to lodge objections to the retention of any names witnout the payment of any fee or incurring any liability. The information submitted by them would not, of course, be acted upon until full enquiry had been made. It was the intention of the Government to submit a Bill shortly for the amendment of the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

ABORIGINES AND CIVILISATION.

In giving evidence at Adelaide, on Wednesday before the Aborigines' Commission to-day, Dr. E. C. Stirling, Director of the Adelaide University said that he had been struck when at Point McCleay years ago with the mischief of putting natives into practically closed and sealed rooms, conditions which favoured the development of tuberculosis and other lung troubles. In his native condition the aborigine lived in the open air, and was free from lung troubles. He had seen them when in Central Australia sleeping out at night stark naked and in colder weather than that being experienced in Adelaide at the present, and yet perfectly free from tuberculois and similar troubles. As soon as they got into stations and lived under civilisation they developed disease. He thought that natives should be housed in buildings with open sides, like those at the sanatorium, with covering to keep off the rain and, perhaps, curtains to break the force of the wind, but with plenty of free fresh air. He did not think that whites in the stone age had been so subject to disease as was the case with us owing to our greater civilisation. Before the advent of the white man he thought that some of the diseases now prevalent among the blacks had not existed there. The whites were more immune to some things than were the blacks, and that was why the latter went down so soon when brought into close contact with civilisation.

SHOCK FOR A CLERGYMEN.

Late on Sunday afternoon the curate of All Saints' Anglican Church, St. Kilda, happened to enter the sacred building, when he heard the sound of supplication from the direction of the chancel, and was astonished to see an absolutely unclothed woman kneeling at the altar. The reverend gentleman promptly left the church and sent for the nearest policeman. Constable Lampard entered and drew near to the unknown, who was certainly representing to life the well-known story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. His urgent suggestions that she should clothe herself being unheeded, he left the Church and prevailed on some one to summon some of the lady teachers from All Saints' Sunday school to intercede with the penitent and get her to dress. The first two young ladies who volunteered were scared by the "wild look" which they said the woman had in her eye, and they took to flight. But some of the older lady teachers at length got the woman apparelled. She proved to be between 35 and 40 years of age. She said she had been making earnest intercession in great humility to be made a better woman when she was found naked in the church. A doctor formed the opinion that she was a hard-working woman who was suffering from an acute form of religious mania, and she was taken to the receiving home at Royal Park.

A.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TELEGRAPH OFFICER.

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

Mr. E. Gardiner, of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been arrested by the Karachi Police on a charge of shooting with a revolver, Mr. Lenahan, a Customs officer.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

OBJECTION ARGUED IN HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At the Madras High Court, to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree, directing the minor sons of G. Narayanaiah to be handed over to him, came on for hearing.

Mrs. Besant briefly narrated the facts leading up to the case and the outlines of the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell. She then formulated her objections to the same, grouping her grounds under various headings dealing with questions of Jurisdiction, exclusion of evidence, and exercise by a Judge of powers not vested in him.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer for the respondent objected to the question of jurisdiction which, he said, could not be raised now, the same having been waived by the appellant in her pleadings. This fact was specifically mentioned in the judgment. Also Mrs. Besant submitted that the point to which she had been about to address herself was the question of waiver.

Their Lordships agreed that the question of waiver could not be argued without reference to the question of jurisdiction, and asked Mrs. Besant to proceed.

Mrs. Besant submitted there could be no waiver where there was an inherent want of jurisdiction, and referred to section 14 of Indian Appeals, No. 168, in support of her position. She then dwelt with the Charter Acts of 1890, 1862, and 1865 and the patent constituting the Madras High Court, and urged that the High Court could have jurisdiction only in respect of infants residing within the presidency of Madras. A higher Judge had imported questions of domicile into the construction of the said statutes. If the learned Judge's reading of the statutes were adopted, very curious results would follow. Foreign minors, resident within the jurisdiction, could not be dealt with by the High Court where it would have jurisdiction over minors residing outside the Presidency.

At this stage, the Court adjourned for lunch,

ALLEGED CHEATING.

CASE AGAINST MADRAS BANKER ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug 11.

The case in which Mr H. De Castelberg, of the International Bankers Alliance, stands charged with cheating the Jaghirdar of Arni was called to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. D. Padmanabhalu, prosecuting inspector, submitted that the whole case was not ready for presentation and as several important papers from London had yet to be received a fortnight's further adjournment was imperative.—In the meanwhile the charge-sheet in respect of two cases against the accused were ready and these would be filed.

The accused, who was unrepresented, opposed the adjournment. He said he had been already seventy-five days in the jail lock-up and was suffering much. His body was all covered with sores and he was not able to take any food.

His Worship remarked that the police would doubtless expedite the hearing of the case but as the necessary papers from London had not arrived as yet the adjournments must be granted and he accordingly adjourned the case to August 25.

The accused then asked for details of the charges against him in the two cases in respect of which the charge-sheets were ready.

His Worship informed him that, in one case, he was charged with having cheated the Jaghirdar of Arni of a sum of £400, Rs 6,000 between June, 19th, 1912, and February 4, 1913. In the second case, the charge against him was that between June 1 and 27, 1913, he cheated Mr. Sankaran, grandson of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, of the sum of Rs. 2,000.

The accused was then removed from the dock.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED IN MADRAS SUIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At the Madras High Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Mr. W. Barton made an application on behalf of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, the auditors of the Malabar Saw Mills, Limited, in liquidation for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of their Lordships' holding of Mr. Justice Bakewell's finding, that the auditors were officers of the company.

The application was opposed by Mr. G. Sidney Smith, barrister, on behalf of the official liquidator.

Their Lordships granted the leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

A further application was then made by Mr. Barton for a stay of proceedings and an interim order was passed staying all proceedings for three months to enable the auditors and directors to apply to the Privy Council for an order staying the proceedings pending the disposal of the appeal.

BANGALORE COURT-MARTIAL

SERGT. WARNER'S PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Augt. 11.

The sentence of the court-martial in the recent trial for embezzlement of Sergeant J. W. Warner, head clerk of the Brigade Office, Bangalore was promulgated to-day. He is reduced to the ranks and sent back to his regiment (the Leicesters) and sentenced to 56days' imprisonment with hard labour, but this last is recommended for remission.

The General Officer Commanding the Bangalore Brigade has remitted twenty eight days of the imprisonment counting from July 22, when the trial was concluded and has converted the hard labour into simple detention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STEEL PIPES VERSUS CAST IRON PIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time some water, gas and sewage works engineers are being tempted to put down steel pipes instead of cast iron, owing to the saving in capital expenditure, without thoroughly looking into and comparing the risks attached to steel, and the ultimate cost of the same. It is most important that Members of Corporate Bodies who have the settling of these matters should have before them all the facts obtainable before arriving at a decision as to which material to adopt.

Owing to the thinness of the steal pipes and the liability of corrosion, the life of a steel main is entirely dependent upon its protective covering and as corrosion takes place most rapidly where the steel main rests upon the ground, and where it is practically impossible to re-coat the pipes, it is perfectly plain to anyone that if corrosion once commences nothing can stop it. Engineers who have had experience with steel mains are mostly agreed that its use is limited to (1). Very high pressures, (2). Temporary purposes, (3). Physical impossibility to put down cast iron, and (4). Inability to raise sufficient money for initial cost of cast iron.

The following is an extract from *The Port Elizabeth Herald* of January 29th 1913:—

A long debate on the waterworks took place at to-day's meeting of the Town Council, when it was stated that seven million gallons of water were being lost montly between the Waterworks and the town owing to a leakage in the pipes. When the new Waterworks were constructed some six or seven years ago, the Town saved many thousand pounds in the cost of transport by laying down steel mains instead of cast iron. Washaways about a year ago revealed the fact that this steel pipe was not wearing at all well; in fact, at several points it was discovered to be completely rusted through. The defective pipes were replaced, but now it transpires that practically the whole main, covering a distance of over 25 miles, is affected and will have to be replaced. The Council decided to delay action pending a detailed inspection of the main by the Board of Works.

There are many other steel and wrought iron failures, of which the following may be mentioned. The steel main over the Tay Bridge was laid in 1891 under the most favourable conditions, being protected from all climatic conditions by being enclosed in a wooden box. The main has been kept carefully coated with bitumen at a serious annual cost, but in spite of this it was found to be defective in 1910. The main is being replaced in cast iron. The Coolgoadie Main of 350 miles of 30" Steel Pipe was laid in 1903, and found defective in 1906.

There are many other failures, amongst which are Rochester U. S. A. 26 miles of 34" pipes defective in four years, San Bernada U. S. A. defective in three years, Lockport U. S. A. in two years, Bombay Port Trust in 4 1-2 years, Pretoria, Ladysmith, Havana, Santiago, Madrid, Rome, Berlin, Metz, Gottingen, Antwerp, Paris, Orleans, Amiens, Nancy, etc., etc. Most of these, if not all, have been replaced with cast iron after a very few years.

As against these steel and wrought iron failures, there is not a single known case of a failure in cast iron, except in one or two isolated cases, where the ground was such that possibly no material would have a long life. The life of cast iron mains is known to be over one hundred years, as the following cases will show,: Versailles 249 years, Weilburg 210 years, Claremont-Ferrand 165 years, Glasgow over 100 years, and the Vehar mains in Bombay after 55 years' service are now being lifted and relaid within the City. The foregoing remarks equire no comment as to which material should be adopted by Corporate Bodies and others, if they take the trouble to study the question carefully on facts, and have the interests of the community at heart.—Yours, etc.,

D. C.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

A ROUGH FOOTBALL MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.).

HYDERABAD, Aug. 9.

It is stated that Lord Hardinge will pay a visit to H. H. the Nizam, during the second half of October next.

The want of rain is a troublesome factor in the poor man's domestic economy. The monsoon up to now is a failure as the rainfall has been less than 11 inches and certainly the prospect is far from pleasant.

The Nizam College Football Tournament commenced about two weeks ago. The All Saints has a powerful combination of players in its A team, and consistently enough it kept the lead. Its victory over the B team of the Royal Irish Fusiliers was complete, 3 goals to nil. Last Saturday, it was pitted against the F team of the same regiment and although three of its players were severly hurt the game ended in a draw (1 to 1). The teams, therefore, met again last Tuesday, and the results were actually disgraceful. Within 10 minutes of first half time the soldiers sneaked a goal and after that there was a desperate struggle. But the All Saints did not score, as their chances were frustrated by the splendid alertness and powerful resistence of the goal-keeper opposed to them. In the second half the soldiers showed temper and the consequence was rough play. Neither team, however, scored but just five minutes before the whistle went the All Saints Captain by vigorous driving brought the ball within an ace of goal and was about to claim his laurels when he was kicked on the thigh by the soldiers' back. Instead of appealing to the Referee the lad grew hot and returned the kick, when the goal-keeper hit him a blow on the neck and knocked him down. The All Saints Captain got up immediately and was about to land a blow, when the Referee intervened and stopped him. Then followed some heated arguments. As this was going on the mob left their places and rushed to assault the soldiers. With much pluck and presence of mind Rev Fr. Pagani and Mr. Burnett, the Referree harangued the crowd and escorted the soldiers to their carriages. Stones and other missiles now went to work and it was with difficulty the soldiers made their escape. There can be no two opinions that the match was a draw. But which of the teams should be disqualified—F. team of the R. I. F. or All Saints. The Referree's decision is keenly awaited.

POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

To-day the meet was at the 7th milestone on the Nasik road, a field of between 60 and 70 were out and again we hunted nothing but foxes with much the same luck as on Saturday. This time we tackled the Vale of Tears from the east side after drawing northwards from the meet. Foxes there were in plenty, but hounds could do very little with them, the foot high crops furnishing a safe refuge. At nine o'clock it began to get pretty warm, the sun being fairly strong, and the Master shortly afterwards took hounds back to the meet.

On account of the advanced state of the crops close to Poona there is some talk of having a hunting camp out at Bhosari or somewhere well away from Poona where members of the hunt will be able to stable their horses in chupper stalls overnight. This was done at Chinchivad some years ago, and proved a great success.

POLO.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament has been fixed to commence on the 4th September, entries to close on the 25th August. The Trophy is a challenge cup and four cups of an aggregate value of Rs. 1000 presented outright by the Western India Turf Club.

The Poona Junior Handicap Polo Tournament commences on the 22nd September, for this tournament the trophy is the Richardson Challenge Cup.

I hear a good number of entries are expected for both tournaments and we are looking forward to seeing some good polo.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

The prospectus for the Horse Show was issued on Tuesday last, and I learn from it that there are to be nine sections, comprising chargers, hunters, polo ponies, hacks, all comers harness turnouts, jumping competitions, championship and children's ponies. Most sections are subdivided into a liberal number of classes. The show is supported by a considerable number of influential personages and its success is practically a certainty.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the Tennis Handicap Tournament the mixed doubles have been decided last week, Captain Weldon and Mrs. Atkinson beating Mr. Clayton and Miss Sutherland in the finals. The mens' singles have reached the stage of finals, Wynne and Mead being left to decide the issue. In the semi-finals Wynne had rather an easy victory over Hutchinson, but Mead had difficult task to beat Arthur.

The men's doubles have reached the stage of semi-finals, one game in which has been decided i. e. that between Arthur and Clayton and Molony and Donovan, the former pair being the winners. It now remains for them to play the winners of Weldon and Mead and Butler and Roussac in the finals. This should produce a closely contested game, and will, I expect, be witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

CRICKET.

Time is getting on and speculation is rife as regards the selection of the players for the European team for the Presidency and Quadrangular Matches. It will be a difficult matter for the Selection Committee this year as there are not many players who stand right out from amongst the rest. Of course, there are always one or two concerning the selection of whom there is no question of doubt. At present in Poona the following are being talked of as likely candidates for the honour of representing their community. Colonel Poor, Major Greig, Captains Goldri, Merriman, Houghton, and Heath, Messrs. Orton, Dobbie, Stileman, Sanderson, Jackson, Miller, and Private Byford.

Last week Poona Gymkhana suffered defeat at the hands of Bombay Gymkhana in a two innings match by 7 wickets—On Monday the first day of the match no play was possible till the afternoon owing to the condition of the ground. Poona commenced batting on a soft wicket, and were despatched for the small total of 65, six of their wickets falling to Byford for 29 runs and the remaining 4 wickets to Dobbie for 27 runs. The only two members of the team reaching double figures being Gould 20 and Green-Armitage 18.—Bombay going in to bat made 120 only, two members of their team also being able to reach double figures, Bowes-Lyon 37 and Hearson 45.—Holman taking 4 wickets for 23 runs and Clemson 3 for 12 runs. Just before 6 p. m. Poona commenced their second innings and by the time stumps were drawn had lost 4 wickets for 24 runs. Resuming play on Tuesday at noon they brought their innings to a close for a total of 85 runs. Byford getting 8 wickets for 29 runs, the only score of any note being that of Green-Armytage who made 33—Bombay made the necessary 31 for a loss of 3 wickets. Mhow Gymkhana found it impossible to send a team to Poona for the annual match originally arranged for Friday and Saturday; so another game was arranged with the Deccan Gymkhana with whom the match the previous week had to be abandoned on account of the rain. The Deccan Gymkhana batted first and compiled 91 runs for their first innings, the best score being that of Joshi who made 21. The feature of the innings was the bowling of Byford who captured 5 wickets for 19 runs. The Poona Gymkhana were all out for 74. Eight of their wickets falling to Joshi for 44 runs, the only good score being mad by Holman who carried his bat for 33. A little before half past four on Friday the Deccan Gymkana commenced their second innings and when stumps were drawn they had made 166 for the loss of two wicks s. Continuing play on Saturday they brought the score to 306 by unch time when they declared their innings closed. Yusuf Beg contributed 168 not out and Rasker 88. The Poona Gymkhana going in after lunch were all disposed of for 123 in spite of their efforts to play out time Joshi taking 7 wickets for 54 runs.

This left the Deccan Gymkhana easy winners by 200 runs.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Next Wednesday there is to be a Rugby match on the Baluchis' ground at 5-15 p. m. between the Poona Gymkhana and Bombay and I expect there will be a great crowd of Poona sportsmen to witness the game. The team selected to represent Poona is as follows: Back-Haddon. Three quarters—Cookran, Gordon, Heath and another. Halves—Powell and another. Forwards—Emminson, Harvey-Kelly, Mead, Dean, Irwin, Norman, Whiteley and another.

CINDERELLA.

On Monday last, Colonel Pike R. A. M. C. whom you know well in Bombay and Major and Mrs. Gibson of the same Corps, very sportingly gave a cinderella dance at the Gymkhana and entertained about two hundred people, among whom I noticed were Lady Barrett and General and Mrs. Aitken, Captains Lucas and Wilson and Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt came from Government House as did also Mr. Quin who with Mrs. Quin is staying at Ganeshkind. Their Excellencies and the rest of the staff were unable to be present as they were away on tour. The Gymkhana central hall was very prettily decorated with baskets of ferns and trails of greenery round the balconies and on the stage were bridge tables, but everyone danced with such vigour that they were not used. A new innovation one noticed was that the bar was converted into a sitting out place which was extremely nice for the dancers as it gave them three extra fans to sit under, and the bar and refreshments were all at one long table under the central porch. The band of the 117th Mahrattas played delightful music and the dance was kept up until well after 1 a. m. when we regretfully said goodbye to our hosts and hostess and departed homewards only for a few hours' sleep, and then to get up and hunt at 6-30 the next morning. And yet there are some grumblers who say the Poona season is not so gayas it used to be. Surely one has one's fill of amusements when you take into consideration the endless number of dinners that are given, so many indeed that one has to give a three weeks' invitation or even longer to find people disengaged.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and staff went on tour this week. They left for Bombay by special train on Sunday afternoon and returned to Poona from Nasik on Friday afternoon by special train. They seem to have had a most successful tour and been received by all communities most cordially. This is a happy augur for the future, as this was their first tour through the Presidency, but everyone must be agreed on the charm of both Their Excellencies' manners, they seem to take note of even the humblest.

The races on Saturday took place in bright sunshine which makes such a difference to one's enjoyment; slopping about in the rain with an umbrella and mackintosh is not conducive to make one sweet tempered. The Club of Western India were "at home" and they had small tables dotted about the lawn with large ground red and white striped umbrellas fixed to the tables. All through the afternoon members were busy giving their guests tea. For these first two meetings there has been no Gymkhana tent, but I understand that this is to be altered and for the future they will always have one. The dresses worn by the ladies in the first enclosure were certainly much smarter than the week before. After all it only needs a little sunshine for the fair sex to blossom forth in all their finery. Among the smartest dresses I noticed a pretty shade of bright blue eolienne worn by Mrs. Aitken with straps of black velvet on the bodice; this was worn with a large black hat trimmed with black ostrich feathers and black veil. Mrs. Kennedy looked well in a figured mole coloured soft silk gown with back silk collar and a mole coloured small round hat trimmed with shaded male ostrich feathers. Mrs. Vines looked pretty in a pale grey satin charmeuse gown, white lace collar and cuffs and a small black hat trimmed with roses. Blue seemed the predominant colour, and another I noticed dressed in this fashionable colour was Mrs. Gibson, in a smart blue silk poplin coat and skirt, with a biscuit-coloured straw hat trimmed with roses. Mrs. Fawcett looked well in an old rose shade of silk eolienne with a black hat lined with pink and trimmed with feathers of old rose and pink. Mrs. Thomson wore a very pretty dress of spotted blue voile with bands of torchon lace on the bodice and skirt. Her hat was of biscuit-coloured straw trimmed with red flowers round the crown.

COLONEL ROWLANDSON.

It was with much sorrow that the older residents in Poona learnt last week of the death of Colonel Rowlandson, commandant of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry in Hongkong. As a Major he was stationed in Poona for a considerable time, filling with great success the post of Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School. Both he and Mrs. Rowlandson were popular members of Poona Society, and I am sure everyone in Poona, who had the pleasure of knowing them, sympathizes deeply with Mrs. Rowlandson in her great trouble.

AN ALLEGED POISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Aug. 11.

Purshotam Narayan Phalghune, a young Brahmin of Nasik, has been arrested by Sub-Inspector Virikar on a charge of being a professional poisoner. This man, who is only about 22 or 23 years old, is said to have travelled extensively, visiting in turns Madras, Siam, Bengal, Kashmir and other places. He is stated to have served several sentances for theft. The particular charge for which he has been arrested is that he administered dhatura to a woman of low character in Poona a year ago, also to a man and decamped with their money.

That Stop Pain.

Accidents will happen. Disease and various ailments sometimes come in spite of all precautions. But why endure the aches and pains when LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM well rubbed in will instantly bring relief?

It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain-cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

Little's Oriental Balm is the "friend in need" and the "first aid to the injured" in homes, shops and factories, on farms, in mines—wherever people have aches and pains—all over the world.

Stop that pain! Little's Oriental Balm will do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, surely.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

should once again be shown in those seas in a more adequate manner. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron which has been detailed for the duty consists of four ships of the "County" class, the Suffolk, Lancaster, Berwick, and Monmouth, and the attached cruiser Hermione of an older type. It is understood that the Admiralty have under consideration other plans for increasing the representation of the British Navy in the outer seas. With the withdrawal of the ships of the Royal Navy from the waters of the Commonwealth under the new naval agreement, the demands on the Admiralty will be lessened appreciably, with the result that there is every prospect of next year seeing a marked improvement in the character and number of ships of the Royal Navy cruising periodically, if not permanently, in more distant waters.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has lost no time. The raid on the Humber was boldly conceived and as boldly carried out, but there are two sides to every question, and until the Umpire's decision has been announced, after a consideration of all the reports, it would be premature to discuss how far success has attended "l'audace." There is apt to be a considerable divergence of opinion between the naval and military gunners as to when and to what extent the forts were silenced—and as to the amount of damage inflicted on the ships before that was attained, and when all the reports have been duly weighed it is quite possible, that the incident will wear quite a different aspect to that given in the telegrams in the morning papers to-day.

THE BATH.

On Tuesday, Westminster Abbey was the scene of one of those great ceremonial pageants for which it is so well fitted both by its historical association and its architectural beauties. The re inauguration, in the presense of the King and Queen, of the most Honourable Order of the Bath in the Chapel of Henry VII was an imposing ceremony and worthy in every way of the surroundings. It is the fourth in the series of revivals inaugurated by the decision of the late King to set apart a chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral for the use of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Orders of the Garter and the Thistle comes next, and on Tuesday the Bath had its turn. There was a large muster of the Knights and Companions of the Order, apart from the Knights Grand Cross who took part in the procession. The Knights were accommodated in the transepts whilst the nave was filled with the Companions of the Order. The accommodation in the chapel itself is very restricted. It was therefore only possible to admit a few of the senior Knights and Companions to see the actual ceremony in the chapel precincts. The remainder had to be content with a more or less good view of the procession on its way to or returning from the chapel. The interval—a fairly long one—was filled up by music rendered as it can be in the Abbey, and the time of waiting passed almost unperceived. As each member of the Order was allowed a card of admittance for a lady there was not much room to spare in the Abbey when the doors were closed at 11 o'clock. The chairs were not only placed very close together, touching in fact, but they were also distinctly undersized and quite inadequate to the requirements of many members of the Order, whose ample proportions invaded the adjacent territory on either side much to the inconvenience of the would-be occupiers of the already-all-too-small chairs. Those too who did not happen to have front seats must have regretted that the order of dress for ladies included hats which effectively blocked the views of the passing procession for all who were not of commanding stature. It is, however, difficult to see how these minor inconveniences could have been avoided, without creating much more substantial grievances. If the management were a little too generous in issuing cards for ladies, they erred on the right side. It would have been a task of some delicacy to allot tickets for ladies to some members of the order and not to others, whilst total exclusion is a subject I do not like to discuss. In aiming after the greatest number those responsible for the management took the right course, and were successful in attaining their object.

RIFLE-RANGE ACCIDENT.

YOUNG DORSET SOLDIER LOSES AN EYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

An extraordinary and distressing accident occurred on the Wanowrie Rifle Range on Sunday in which Pte. Withey, of the Dorsetshire Regiment a young soldier who came out with the last draft from the depot, lost his right eye.

Shooting at falling plates was in progress, and Withey, who was marking was under cover. The first intimation of the accident was when Withey walked up to some other men covered with blood. It was found that he had been hit on the top of the nose, the bullet passing close enough to his eye to injure it very badly. The eye specialist at the Kirkee Station Hospital was summoned, but, unfortunately, it was found impossible to save the eye, which was removed. It is surmised that the bullet hit Withey after it had struck a plate or after ricocheting from the ground—Withey is most popular in his Company and much sympathy is being expressed with him in his serious affliction.

Major Aubrey O'Brien, C.I.E., and Mr. A. Bolster, I.C.S., the authors of "Cupid and Cartridges" (published by Messrs. Blackwood in 1911), have now produced a novel entitled "The Man Who Paid," published by Messrs Alston Rivers. "Truth," in the first notice to hand from Home, says:—"In 'The Man Who Paid' a love interest is woven into stirring events on the Indian Frontier, of which the authors write with first-hand knowledge." Both writers are members of the Punjab Commission, Major O'Brien got his C.I.E. for work done in connection with the disastrous Kangra earthquake in 1905.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

REALLY USEFUL.

Pedlar (opening bag): "I have here, madam, an improved rat-trap, which—"

Lady of House: "We are never troubled with rats."

"Which can also be used for cracking nuts——"

"We never use nuts of any kind."

"Or as a coffee-roaster. Adjusted in this manner in——"

"We always buy our coffee roasted."

"Just so. Reversing the wires that form the upper portion, and bringing down the side flap thus, we have a device for holding eggs when cooking——"

"We never eat eggs."

"And by folding these wire loops, as you see me doing now, it makes a handy arrangement for holding a mirror——"

"Haven't the slightest use for such a thing."

"By adjusting another small mirror in this position, and another at this angle, as you will notice, and placing it in a kitchen window, for example, it has the curious effect of enabling the observer, seated at one side of the window, and entirely out of sight, to see distinctly through any window that may be opposite, and to note what is going on inside, and all I ask for this most useful and comprehensive invention is three shillings and fourpence, which is only about one half——"

"I'll take one."

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

A distant relative had taken up his quarters with a newly-married couple who had received him with every mark of consideration. But when, after a week's stay in their house, the guest began to make himself more and more at home, the couple deliberated on the best means of getting rid of the hanger-on and intruder without offending him.

"I tell you what," said the husband. "To-morrow at dinner I will grumble about the soup saying it is over-salted. You will then flare up, and when the dispute is at its height we will appeal to the decision of our relative. If he takes your part I will turn him out of doors, and if he sides with me you will do the same."

The plan was acted upon, and in the midst of the quarrel the husband and the wife called upon their guest to declare which of them was in the right. But the latter coolly replied:—

"You see, my dears, during the couple of months I intend staying with you I have made up my mind not to interfere in your domestic broils."

COULDN'T HELP HIM.

He was a surly and quarrelsome old farmer, and the only person of any importance who had managed to avoid clashing with him was the mild-mannered vicar. But even this forbearing gentleman lost his temper when the farmer impudently turned his horses loose in the churchyard and refused to take them out again. High words ensued, and the vicar so far forgot himself as to call the farmer a "broken-down old mule."

Off went the farmer on the instant and crashed noisily into the village lawyer's office.

"The vicar has just called me a broken-down old mule," he bawled. "What am I to do?"

Now the lawyer had once received a severe rebuff from the farmer, and had waited for years for a chance to repay it. Here was his opportunity, and he seized it with both hands.

"Don't come to me about that," he said, coolly. "I can't patch you up. I'm no veterinary surgeon."

A LOSING GAME.

A gentleman in County Kerry engaged two labouring men to plant cabbages. After one day's work he went to inspect the amount of work they had done. He found out that the quantity of cabbage planted was not satisfactory.

The next day, fearing that his men were idling their time, he seated himself on a chair quite close to their work. This he repeated for three days, but on the fourth one of the labourers approached him and asked him if he ever played draughts.

"Oh, yes," said the gentleman, "I am a professional player."

"Well, sir," retorted the labourer, "if you don't move now, you'll lose two men."

LOVE'S SWEET DREAM.

It was indeed a beautiful night. The gentle zephyrs played musically amid the delicate fronds of the turnip-tops and wafted from far distant fields the subtle perfume of the luscious onion and the fragrance of decaying cabbages.

"Betsy," he whispered, as they sat together on the fence surrounding Mr. Filligan's pigsty, "'ow beautiful you be! Jest think of it, Betsy. When us be married us will have a pig of our own! Think of that, Betsy!"

"Ian," she whispered, a note of resentment in her voice, "what do I care for pigs? I sha'n't want a pig when I've got you."

Then all was silent once more, save for the musical frolics of the zephyrs already mentioned.

GRANDMOTHER'S WILL.

"Well, old fellow, I hear that your grandmother is dead."

"Yes, she died yesterday," replied the old fellow, somewhat sadly. It is the way of the world. We must all die some time, and the old lady was well advanced in years."

"She left a will and testament?"

"Oh, yes, she left a will and testament," still more sadly.

"You were always a favourite of hers. Your name was mentioned, of course?"

"Yes," he replied, and the tears began to stream down his cheeks, "my name was mentioned. I'm to have the testament."

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

A cheetah belonging to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar killed a buck the other day with 8 in. horns.

A movement is on foot in Ceylon for the establishment of an Art Gallery. The Bishop of Colombo is, among others, taking a prominent part in its promotion.

Mahommed Zahur-ud-din Ahmed Faruqi, of the United Provinces, has gained the first place in the final examination for Assistant Engineers at Roorkee. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a Mahomedan candidate has been successful in gaining this distinction.

Four of the accused in the recent Zalun rebellion case, whose appeals were dismissed by the Chief Court, suffered the extreme penalty of law in Henzada jail last Wednesday, in the presence of Deputy Commissioner and many officials.

For the first time on July 31, a dinner took place of the officers of the Nilgirry Volunteer Rifles at the Masonic Hall in Ootacamund. Covers were laid for twenty-four and Lieutenant-General Sir John Nixon was the principal guest of the evening. It was decided to make the dinner an annual function.

An Indian jockey named Sherton Khan, employed by Mr. Wheeler, of No. 32, Momingpore Road, Calcutta, was training a horse on the racecourse, when the animal refused to take a fence and threw its rider who fell heavily to the ground and sustained injuries necessitating his removal to hospital.

Troubles in China led to the closing down of the jade mines in the unadministered Kachin country last year, and as the rubber produced in the country also was not much, the Kachins had rather a bad year altogether.

It is notified that the replacement of lost Medals will in future be carried out by the Government of India Army Department. All applications from Officers and others should therefore be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India Army Department, Simla, and not to the Mint Master, Calcutta or Bombay.

A Quetta Station Order published on the 18th reads as under:—"Owing to the danger to traffic caused by the roadway being overcrowded with foot passengers, non-commissioned officers and men when walking out are forbidden to walk on the roads of the station more than two abreast. Officers commanding units will take steps to see that this order is rigidly enforced."

A meeting of the supporters of Women's Suffrage was held a few days ago in the Grand Central Hotel, Mussoorie, to inaugurate a Mussoorie branch of the British National Union of Women Suffrage Societies. Mrs. Hallowes was elected President, Mrs. C. Milne, Vice-President, Miss Weatherly, Hon. Secretary, and Miss Michel, Hon. Treasurer. Addresses on the various aspects of the suffrage for women were made by Miss Frazer, Mrs. Donne, Mrs. Middleton and Miss Weatherley.

A chapter of accidents is the description that could be applied to the journey round the world which Sir Savile Crossley has just finished. He contracted influenza in the train going to Siberia, had to go to hospital in Peking on account of the condition of his lungs, was run down by a motor-car and had two ribs fractured at Vancouver, and had a second attack of influenza at Toronto, which also necessitated a stay in hospital.

A toddy-drawer named Venkatappa Gramany was passing along a street in Madras, an altercation took place between him and a police constable. The constable, it is alleged, attacked the toddy drawer and struck him, whereupon the latter pulled out his sickle and cut the Constable on the neck causing a severe gash. The Constable was taken to the Royapettah Hospital in a precarious condition.

The belief in the existence of flying snakes is widely current in India. It would be interesting to find out how the legend came into existence. These snakes are supposed to live on trees; and make a flying dart at their victims. Snakes have been known to drop from trees and bite people but it is not these who are known as flying snakes.

A Parsee correspondent writes to us, says the "Englishman," suggesting that as the Mahomedans are being given special representation on the new Municipal Corporation, the Parsees of Calcutta should also be allowed "at lest two representatives" in that body. Rightly, he points out with pride the work done by the Parsees in the Bombay Corporation. He is of opinion that the interests of the Parsees have in the past suffered, owing to lack of representation in the City's Corporation and quotes as an instance the attitude of the Corporation five years ago towards the Parsee Tower of Silence scheme.

In the northern quarter of Calcutta writes a correspondent to the "Statesman" stray cows are a source of nuisance and danger to the public. They seem well fed and well cared for, but they obstruct footpaths, carriageways, and lanes in such manner as to make passage impossible. I have made applications to local "thanas" in vain. These cows belong to private parties whose stabling accommodation is meagre. They milk the cows regularly in the morning and evening and then allow them to roam about at large. Constables often decline to march them off to "thanas" or pounds.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has passed orders dismissing a European sergeant from the Calcutta Police Force who had been found guilty of gross negligence of orders. It appears that the police-officer had been specially put on duty in connection with the cheating case against an ex-military man named Wilson, who had been brought down from Bombay under escort. At the last hearing of the case, the sergeant is alleged to have taken the prisoner to a hotel in Bentinck Street where he permitted him to remain for some hours. Wilson was eventually escorted back to the Presidency Jail and was refused admittance on the ground that prisoners are not accepted at late hours. He was brought back to Lal Bazar and confined for the night in the police lock-up. The facts relating to the incident were reported to the Commissioner, who passed orders discharging the sergeant from the force.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The depression continues in Behar and has given some heavy falls, but is decreasing in intensity. The Arabian Sea monsoon again has given practically no rain, and the amount of cloud is much less than usual except in north-east India and Burma. The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Behar; fairly general in Upper Burma; local in Orissa, north-west Frontier Province, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in east and the United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Bhamo, two inches; Toungoo, three; Dibrugarh, one and a half; Sibsagar, one; Cherrapunji, fourteen; Naraingunj, one and a half; Barisal, four; Jessor and Dinajpur, one; Purnea, four; Darbhanga, ten; Patna, five; Gaya, one and a half; Gorakhpur, three quarters; Paramchinar, one; Cherat, a quarter and Madura, one and a half.

Forecast:—No change.

AT SEA.

The steamer Ocean, Captain T. L. Christiansen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having experienced strong weather in the Bay of Bengal.

The Hansa Line steamer Schildturm, Captain D. Kloppenburg, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi encountered in the northern part of the Arabian Sea fresh monsoon and high sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G. Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	72 73	69 73	70 67
Monday, 11th August	0·00	0·04	0·06
Total.....	72·73	69·77	70·73
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Cts.
76	69	0 67	161 64½

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m.

August 11.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·0	57·72	37·89	42·70

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 11th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	71 8

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 6th	...	...	...	0·00
Jask ...	93·8	82·8	...	0 00
Muskat ...	...	...	...	0·00
Multan ...	96·8	82·0	...	?
Rawalpindi ...	92·9	67.1	0·07	13·63
Lahore ...	95 9	77·2	...	15·34
Sirsa ...	95 8	74·0	0·04	14·75
Ambala ...	94·5	76·9	...	27·13
Delhi ...	95·5	78 2	...	12·64
Agra ...	99 0	80 5	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	95·8	79·6	...	8 41
Jhansi ...	94·6	77·5	...	6 58
Cawnpore ...	93·6	80·0	...	13·11
Allahabad ...	90.1	79·0	...	17·16
Jacobabad ...	104·1	79·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	87·0	81·.	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	92·1	77·7	...	7·59
Jaipur ...	94·2	74·1	...	11·42
Kotah ...	90·.	76·6	...	?
Bhuj ...	87·5	77·0	...	23·54
Dwarka ...	85·8	79·7	...	13·35
Veraval ...	82·6	78·3	...	23·68
Rajkot ...	90·1	71·3	...	22·31
Bhavnagar Para.	90·.	75·8	...	29·.0
Surat ...	86·9	78·6	...	29 29
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	75·7	...	24·95
Ocesa ...	88·3	75·4	...	22·45
Neemuch ...	82·9	71·0	...	16·49
Tudore ...	81·1	64·1	...	20 83
Jubbulpore ...	83·3	72·8	...	24·13
Saugor ...	83·3	70·1	...	18 14
Hoshangabad ...	82·6	74·9	...	29·20
Khandwa ...	84·2	74·1	...	31·28
Akola ...	82·7	73·5	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	87·3	72·3	...	26·67
Nagpur ...	88·6	73·3	...	30·93
Chanda ...	9.·5	76·0	...	39 62
Raipur ...	87 7	75·3	...	27·89
BOMBAY ...	85·9	78·6	0·01	60 44
Ratnagiri ...	8.·8	78·9	...	58·61
Mormugao ...	85.5	75 7	6·90	71·20
Karwar ...	84·2	76·5	0·04	74 28
Malegaon ...	88·9	69·1	...	10 67
Ahmednagar ...	86·6	65·0	...	16·71
Poona ...	83·0	69·5	...	20·88
Sholapur ...	93 3	71·1	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	90 2	69·3	...	8 55
Belgaum ...	7.·3	6.·5	0·05	27·04
Aurangabad ...	87·4	68 5	...	15 45
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90 9	75·7	...	18·30
Hyderabad ...	90·8	75 2	...	19·78
Mangalore ...	84·8	74·8	0·10	66·92
Calicut ...	84·8	77·6	...	61·55
Cochin ...	86·2	77 7	...	60 43
Colombo ...	86·5	77·5	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	9.·3	81 2	...	5·96
Bellary ...	97·5	73 3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	100 0	80 0	...	4·14
Madras ...	99 5	81·5	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	87..	66 8	...	8 17
Coimbatore ...	89 9	72·5	...	2 7.
Trichinopoly ...	99·6	76·3	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	95·.	79 7	...	1·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11th AUG.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. No more rain wanted for cotton.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants healthy.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants healthy and crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowings flowering in advance. Gingelly showing bolls.

Jalgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing, crop accounts satisfactory and continue favourable. Cotton smaller area sown this year, about 432 acres.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable; sometimes continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing, and healthy, but want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—More rain wanted generally. Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Cloudy, but no rain.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Ambala and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north and at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues: only a few light showers are reported from the west Coast of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 11th August 1913, was 29·954 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Aug 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	13 0275	285275	.....
In Aug 1913				
Bombay ...	No	Sale.	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Five Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of Aug 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	61,20,000	89,95,275	28,75,275	.....
Rvd E'te To end of Aug 1913				
Bombay..	No	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

OIL FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

The following news which is later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

London, July 27.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P. (Labour) in a letter to the Leicester "Pioneer" states: "Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) committed the Admiralty to the use of oil fuel before anyone knew what was going on. He laid down four Dreadnoughts, to be propelled by oil, before Cabinet was aware of his action, and he did not sit down for a single hour to consider the possible consequence. The coalpropelled Dreadnoughts will not be included by the Big Navy people in the international comparison, and so there will begin a new chapter in the insane and criminal race of armaments."

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Washington, July 28.

The United States has sent to the President of Mexico a strongly-worded remonstrance demanding the arrest of the men accused of having murdered an American subject during the revolt.

AVIATION.

Paris, July 28.

A Franco-German Convention regulating air traffic has been signed. Under this private airships and aeroplanes will be at liberty to cross the frontiers except in districts of military importance. If the state of the weather forces army airships to land beyond the frontier they will not be detained if those in charged report to the nearest military authority.

ARGENTINE TRUST.

Buenos Ayres, July 26.

A committee of the Chamber of Deputies recommends the introduction of legislation against trusts and the holding of an official inquiry into the international meat trade.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

San Francisco, July 26.

Wireless telegraphic communication has been established between Alaska and Siberia.

AEROPLANES IN WARFARE.

Mexico City, July 26.

During the recent fight between the rebels and the Government troops at Guaymas Didier Masson, a French aviator, who was recently incorrectly reported to be dead, flew an aeroplane over a Government gunboat and dropped shells upon it, forcing the vessel to flee.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE PENNY STAMP SMILE.

A paper on "The Evils Of Buresucracy," which was read by Miss Atkinson at the Fabian Summer School at Keswick and which drew attention to the alleged discourtesy of Government officials, led to an amusing discussion.

Lady Russell said that a great many of these complaints were levelled against the Post Office girl. She thought if this attitude were pursued much further it might lead to the adoption of a "penny stamp smile." The smile might be a small one for a penny stamp, and increased for five shillings' worth.

"I am delighted to hear," she added, of the haughty behaviour of the Post Office girl. There we have a young woman who recognises the dignity of labour, and she has no necessity to say "Next article, please."

SIR G. ALEXANDER'S DRESS SUIT.

Sir George Alexander in an article in the "Patrician" declares that the subject of dress scarcely interests him It is not an important matter either on the stage or off. He declares that he has worn the same evening suit for twelve years.

"The impression that dress makes the man," he asserts, "is a valueless impression. On the stage perfection in dress has no relation to the success of the play."

He instances the late Sir Henry Irving. Further, he maintains that dress tends to become conventional; nowadays the beau and the fop are never met with, simply because no one will venture on the startling extravagance needed to create this reputation.

MANGLE MOVING.

Two ingenious passengers boarded the car. One carried two mangle rollers under his arm. The other deposited a large iron casting under the steps, and then came upstairs with a sack of wheels and fittings. The guard stood speechless as he watched the schemers moving a mangle for nothing. Then he came upstairs for the fares.

"Two 'apennies," said the roller bearer.

"Make it pennies," quoth the sarcastic guard, "and I'll stop the car while you run back for the wash-tub and clothes-props."—"Manchester Guardian."

THE JOKER JOKED.

The French critic, musician, and government official, Romieu, was fond of joking. One of his diversions (says the "Argonaut") was to go into some shop where he thought he was not known and perplex the shopmen by his questions and remarks.

One evenings he had taken a good deal of wine, when he went into a little watchmaker's shop, and, assuming the accent and air of a country man, said: "Sir, what do you call those little machines hanging there?" "Watches," replied the shopkeeper. "What are they for?" "To indicate the time." "Really? I never heard of them. How much do they cost?" "Here is one for 200 francs, and one for 100 francs; and here are some for 50 and 25 francs." "Are there printed directions about making them go?" "No; they have to be wound up every day with a key." "Will you show me how, sir?" "This way. You see it is not difficult." "And must one wind it in the evening or in the morning?" "You must wind yours in the morning" "Why in the morning"? Because in the evening you are drunk, M. Romieu, and might break it."

FRENCH ECONOMY.

In the French provinces (writes J. N. Raphael in "The Bystander") economy is a duty and parsimony is a virtue. "You really don't know how to fill a stocking," said an old Frenchwoman to me once when I was talking about saving. Her son—a man of fifty—chipped in. "You do, mother," he remarked, and told me that when he and his brother were fifteen years old, and till they were married, their mother used to give them fivepence each pour homme faire le jeune on Sundays, but they had to bring the two fivepenny bits home again, and show them every Monday morning. They have never explained how it was done, but they did it.

Let Sanatogen Renew Your Nerves.

Thousands upon thousands of people are daily gaining new nerve power, health, and strength from Sanatogen—the tonic food with lasting effects.

Amongst them are many of the most famous people in the world—such as those whose letters are quoted below.

And over 16,000 doctors have written voluntary letters, commending Sanatogen, because of the excellent results which they have obtained from it in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, depression, stomachic disorders, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, and various wasting diseases.

Why not try Sanatogen? It is sold in bottles by all Chemists, and you can take it with the absolute assurance that it is a *genuine* remedy which really does what is claimed for it.

Sanatogen is both a food and a tonic—a pure scientific health food, which gives concentrated nutriment to every cell and tissue of your body—and a powerful tonic which invigorates your brain and nervous system, without any harmful reaction.

SANATOGEN

The Tonic Food.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the famous Statesman and Author, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

The Right Honourable Sir John Gorst, Privy Councillor to the King of England, writes:—"Sir John Gorst wishes to say he has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen—has taken it with excellent results, and when necessary will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

All the leading medical papers have published articles in praise of Sanatogen. For instance:—

The Lancet says: "There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food, and more particularly in cases of general debility."

The Indian Medical Gazette says: "Sanatogen, by virtue of the phosphorus it contains, is useful in the loss of nerve force following dysentery and enteric fever."

Write for Free Book.

Full information about Sanatogen will be found in an extremely interesting health book, entitled "The Art of Living," written by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known Medical Author. This book tells you some really interesting things about your nervous system—facts which vitally affect your well-being, and which, therefore, you ought to know. There are only a limited number of copies for free distribution, so write for one to-day, mentioning this paper.

Address:—

A. WULFING & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

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(Trade Mark)

The Matchless Beautifier

Will render your beauty proof against the disfiguring action of sun, wind, dust, etc.

It makes the hands soft and smooth as silk.

Free from Greasiness

Sold at all Chemists and Stores

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Queen Alexandra is extremely anxious that the forthcoming Royal wedding shall take place at Sandringham, and this has every probability. So far Sandringham has not witnessed a function of this character, though the late King Edward would have greatlypreferred that his daughter, thepresent Queen of Norway, should have been married there. Queen Victoria, however, found the journey to Norfolk more than she cared to undertake, so that Princess Maud became a bride within the precincts of Buckingham Palace, as did her elder sister, the Princess Royal before her.

PERTURBATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

By the way, the marriage of the Queen of Norway in Buckingham Palace enabled a since deceased member of the House of Commons to gain some amount of temporary notoriety by gravely inquiring in the House whether or not the private chapel was duly licensed for the solemnization of marriages! Perturbation was caused in the Household, until the authorities had been formally consulted.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S NEW TITLE.

That Prince Arthur of Connaught shall be created a Royal Duke shortly before his marriage is now finally determined, and the selection of a suitable title is now under consideration. The Princess Royal, by the way, would rather like her future son-in-law to be known as Duke of Fife, and, it is understood, has already intimated as much to the King and the Duke of Connaught. This would be something of an innovation, but beyond this there seems no valid objection. It is not now generally remembered that when the proper time came to choose a title for the late Prince Albert Victor, elder brother of the present King, King Edward suggested that the Dukedom of Kent should be revived in his favour. Queen Victoria, however, thought otherwise, seeing that this title had adorned her father for so many years. The Duke of Gloucester was then suggested, but her Majesty added that this would always connect her grandson, in her mind, with Richard III. So Duke of Clarence was ultimately decided upon.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

London's present activity in hospital building—which must surely be unparalleled—is further evidenced by the approach to completion, externally, of the new King's College Hospital for Theological Students and the Empire Hospital for paying patients, which have been erected side by side in Rochester-row. The removal of most of the scaffolding from their frontage reveals two very different but equally effective examples of red brick architecture.

CLOTHES.

The young woman racently fined in America for wearing a slashed skirt should study the regulations enforced by a certain large firm in the City. These rules, posted up in all the workrooms, include the following:—

All blouses must come close to the throat and must not have any lace in front.

Openwork stockings are not permitted; neither are short skirts

Large bows must not be worn on shoes.

By the way, the correspondent of the "Times" who deplores the fact that the majority of her sex no longer wear petticoats might welcome a reversion to the fashions of mid-Victorian days. In his "Costume in the Nineteenth Century" Herr Otto Fischel states that "about 1856 a lady of fashion wore a flannel petticoat, an under-petticoat three and half yards wide, a petticoat wadded to the knees and stiffened in the upper part with whalebones inserted a hand's breadth from one another, a petticoat with three stiffly-starched ounces, two muslin petticoats, and then a skirt. Even if all these petticoats were made of light stuff the weight and discomfort of such a quantity of material was so great that the idea of a steel crinoline was greeted enthusiastically, and the inventor cleared £30,000 out of it in four weeks."

GARDENS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The recent garden party at Buckingham Palace has set many people discussing the wonderful "wilderness garden" that exists in the very heart of western London. Many years ago it was pointed out to Queen Victoria that the grounds of Bukingham Palace were becomming overrun, and that additional gardeners were needed. Her Majesty, however, objected, adding that few people saw these gardens, save herself, and she preferred the grounds to remain as they were. Her example has subsequently been followed, with the result that the gardens are unique, and are likely to be maintained in their present form.

ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES.

An amusing story has just been told in the pages of "Le Intransigeant" of the economies of a former Mme. La Presidente who held her receptions on Tursday evenings because, Friday being a fast day, the consumption of refreshments fell off after midnight. One of our Kings was even more economical. George III. was very fond of giving little parties where innumerable country dances were performed, and the King himself would dance three hours to one tune. But when he had danced enough he went off to bed, and the Court, grumbling sadly, had to depart also, without any supper at all.

LORD ISLINGTON'S APOLOGY.

The action of the House of Lords in accepting without more ado Lord Islington's apology for having voted without having first taken the oath embodies a departure from the practice which has hitherto obtained. Members of the House of Lords have frequently been guilty of the oversight in question, but the matter has not always been got over so easily. The law provides hat any member so transgressing is subject for every such offence to a penalty of £500. In the same way any member of the House of Commons who votes or sits during any debate after the Speaker has been chosen without having taken the oath is subject to a like penalty, and his seat is also vacated in the same manner as if he were dead.

FOUR PRECEDENTS.

There are at least four precedents for Lord Islington's mistaken vote, those of Lord Winchilsea in 1820, of Lord Harborough in the same year, of Lord Scarborough in 1841, and of Lord Byron in 1880. In each of these cases the standing orders of the Lords were set aside temporarily in order that a Bill of Indemnity against any possible penalties might be passed through the House in one day. A similar Bill was also passed through the Commons, and in the first three cases, did so without question and with amendments only verbal. The case of Lord Byron, on the other hand, raised considerable discussion in the Commons. There were many complaints that the dignity of the House had not been sufficiently observed, that no one had seen the Bill, and especially that it was passed through all its stages at two o'clock in the morning, when less than a score of members were present. Mr. Gladstone made a conciliatory speech and it was announced on behalf of the Government that it would be considered, in the case of any future Bill of the kind, whether more time might not be allowed for the Commons' discussion without prejudice to the Peer concerned.

BOMB-THROWING IN LISBON.

POLICE AND CIVILIANS WOUNDED.

There were several alarming occurrences in different parts of Lisbon early on July 20. The police, having received information that a group of men had been meeting several nights in a certain locality, made investigations. They found a motor-car without lights, and two passengers who on being questioned gave unsatisfactory replies. The police, therefore, searched them, and on each were found two bombs. There was also a basket full of bombs in the motor-car. The two passengers and the driver were arrested. While the police and their prisoners were proceeding to the police station the motor-car was approached by a number of men, one of whom shouted "We must do it!" Two bombs were then thrown, killing one policeman and wounding another and the driver of the car.

In the meantime in another part of the city a group of men endeavoured to force their way into the sailors' barracks, but were dispersed. Three men of the same group tried to enter one of the posts of the Republican Guard. A soldier struck one man, and was thereupon shot and seriously wounded. A little later a motor-car, proceeding through one of the principal streets, was ordered to stop by a group of men. The driver endeavoured to force a way, and a shot was fired, seriously wounding a passenger in the car.

In various other quarters of the city, arrests have been effected of men carrying bombs.

Despatches of July 20 received in Paris from Lisbon report the failure of a counter-revolution which seems to have been engineered by the extreme Republicans. Apparently the police were informed that a series of bomb outrages was to mark the beginning of serious disturbances, and the troops were confined to barracks. In the morning knots of people collected outside the barracks. There was some firing, and several persons are reported to have been wounded. Motor-cars were used by the conspirators to convey bombs from one part of the city to another. The plot, it is stated, has been completely frustrated by the vigilance of the police, and perfect order prevails in the city.

The campaign of bomb-throwing continues. The Press is unanimous in condemning the occurrences, and asserts that there is evidence of concerted and widespread action. The Radical Press hints tha Monarchists have been concerned in the affair together with Syndicalists, but the only arrests so far have been those of Syndicalists.

SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Some non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Regiment of Artillery have been arrested, but so far as is apparent there is no disaffection in other regiments. On the other hand, there are very grave reports of disaffection among the sailors, of whom a great proportion are Syndicalists. The departure of three men-of-war for manœuvres is reported to be in consequence of the desire of the Government to keep the sailors aloof from the disturbances. on July 22 a detachment of sailors was sent down to Cascaes to replace sailors arrested on board the ships.

HUMOURS OF BAD WRITING.

WHEN IT PAID TO BE ILLEGIBLE.

Sheridan's writing was a scandal to his school and puzzled the town. He once wrote a "pass" to Drury Lane, and the door keeper stopped its bearer and immediately pronounced it to be a forgery, because he could decipher it! To make matters worse, Sheridan was also uncertain in his spelling. A "which," a "where," and a "wh ther" in his hands, for instance, were as often as not deprived of their "aiches," and a "thing" was to him always a "think" and nothing more.

The atrocious writing of celebrities recalls the claim once made on behalf of Baron Bramwell that he wrote three hands: "one which he alone could read, another which his clerk could read and he couldn't and a third which nobody could read," and the last-named was his usual style.

Lord Curzon, when a young man at college, once found his bad handwriting stand him in good stead. Writing two letters, one to a relative, the other to a chum, he enclosed them in the wrong envelopes. It chanced that in the second letter he had made some uncomplimentary reference to his relative, and on discovering the mistake he had made he awaited developments with anxiety. There presently came a letter from the uncle. "I have tried to decipher your epistle," it ran, "but your writing is so atrocious that I cannot make head or tail of it. However, I guess the drift of it to be that you need some money, you rogue, so I enclose a cheque."

COULD PLAY IT.

Bad handwriting is not always a handicap in life. The late Lord Goschen once said that his father attributed the foundations of his fortune to the fact that he was obliged to found a firm because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would take him for a clerk. Of Goschen himself, Mr. Arthur Elliot records that "his handwriting got steadily worse, and in his latter years he might have spelt as he chose. At length his script became undecipherable even by himself. He could not, when speaking in Parliament, make out what it was that he had put on paper, and he thus came in later days to abandon almost entirely his old practice of making notes."

Professor Blackie had a peculiar "fist." An elderly compositor on the 'Scotsman,' however, knew nearly all about the Professor. One night there was a particularly difficult manuscript from the Professor. It was put before the expert, with an inquiry as to whether or not he could set it. "I could not do that," said the veteran from Inverary; "but if I'd ma pipes here I could play her."

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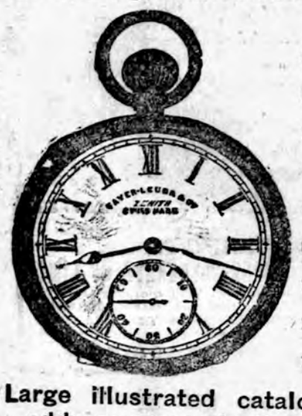

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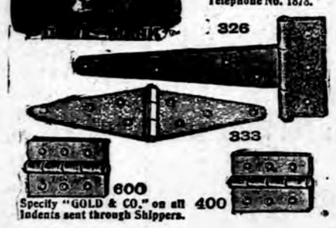

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